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### The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. L.

THE NEWPORT MINICURY was established June, 1768, and is now in its as handred and skilleth year. It is the elect towagner in the Union and, with the bloom that a dozen exceptions, the bloom half and exceptional language. It is a large quarte weekly of forty-eight columns filled with laterasting rendaing-additional. Hate, been and general news, wall selected injection of experiments locations on many homeobolds in this and other states, the limited space given to advertibing is very visitable to business refer.

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### Local Matters,

Third Liberty Loan

Newport city and the towns in Newport county make a good showing on subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan. Many of them have already exceeded their allotment as the figures below will

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	att tment	to date
Newport	\$1,435,000	\$1 125,×0
Middulown	15.109	35,000
Port4month	15 000	15,100
Tirecton	12,500	B, 2. 0
Jam⇔to # n	10 (00)	15.27
Little Compton	8.000	7,400
Men Shorelmm		1,700
The total	autore intione	throughou

the State amount to \$17,022,650. Many towns are yet far behind their allot-

### Island Park Fire

The Island Park section of the town of Portsmouth, which has been the scene of many serious fires in the past, #23 again visited by flames early Wednesday morning when fire of unknown origin destroyed five small cottages near the west end of the section. Had it not been for a change of wind, the loss might have been even greater.

About two o'clock Wednesday morning the Tiverton fire department received a call for help, and the chemical engine was hustled across the bridge, where it rendered much assistance to the local men already at work on the flames. Word was sent to the local car barn of the Bay State Railway and a car with men and extinguishers was hustled out but arrived too late to be of much assistance. The buildings in the immediate vicinity of the one in which the fire originated were destroyed, and then the wind changed so that the flames died out for lack of material on which to feed.

Plans for the Memorial Day observance in Newport as developed by the joint committee of the day, indicate that the street parade will be a large 2nd imposing one, including large delachments of the Army and Navy here 23 well as local organizations. Few Places are better equipped to arrange a spectacular parade than is Newport, as was evidenced by the Liberty Loan parade on Friday.

The Newport Social Club, composed 61 members of Aquidneck Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, will give a May Social and dance in Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening next, the entire proceeds to be devoted to the Masonic War Relief Fund. The dances given by this organization during the winter and spring have been well attended, and have proven very popular. Mrs. Etta A. Gifford will be in charge as

A number of rentals of summer cottages have already been made for the summer season. The smaller places are being snapped up first, and there are comparatively few of these available this year because of the great demand for accommodations in Newport throughout the winter.

### Changes in Methodist Pastorates

Appointments to the various churches were announced at the season of the New England Southern Conference of the Mothodist Eplecopal Church In Providence on Monday. Rev. M. S. Stocking leaves the Thames street church in this city and goes to Danielson, Conn., and his place in Newport is filled by the appointment of Rev. Willinm II. Allen, who is well known on the Island of Rhode Island, Mr. Allen married a daughter of the late Dr. Benjamin Greene of Portsmouth, and is almost a citizen of that town, where he filled his first pastorate many years ago after joining the Conference. He has also been paster of the Middletown Church and has a wide circle of friends in Newport as well its in the Island towns.

Roy, John F. Lowden has been transforred from the Perlamenth church to Illisgrove, and the Portsmouth church will be supplied for a time by Mrs. Knthryn A. Cooper, a deaconess of the Methodist Church and a woman of much ability in her chosen field.

#### Fraternal Visit

Weenst Shassit Tribo of Red Men of this city conferred the warrior's degree on thirty-five candidates on Wednesday night. At the same time the tribo received and accepted an invitation from Watchemaket Tribe, No. 2, of East Providence to visit that tribe and confor the warrior's degree on Wednesday evening next. The degree team, comprising thirty men, will do the work, and a large number of the members of the local tribe will accompany them-

On May 8th will take place the official visitation of the Great Chiefs of Rhode Island to Weenat Shassit Tribo, and cahontes of this city, being a joint visi-

zioned in front of auspicious places in i the city of Newport ever since last summer has finally been removed, and the city now has a clean bill apparently. Since the dry order went into effect, the streets have been particularly free from drunken men, although some come under the influence of liquor, and there are indications that army and navy men are still able to obtain liquor in places outside of Newport.

Plans are being made in Washington for an improvement in the housing conditions at Newport under the provisions of the appropriation recently made by Congress for this purpose in communities where much munition work is being carried on with inadequate-facilities for the workers. Many communities have put in a request for assistance along this line, and it will be somewhat of an undertaking for the Housing Board to determine what amount should be expended in the different places.

Mr. Wallace A. Clifford has tendered his resignation as a teacher at the Rogers High School and has been enrolled in the navy for duty as an inspector with the United States Emergency Fleet Board, being required to report for duty on May 1st. Mr. Clifford has been in Newport for about three years. during which time he has been an instructor in sciences at the Coles build-

The police are working hard to keep the city as clean as it has been for the past few weeks and are keeping a sharp eye out for all objectionable visitors. So-called "temperance" drinks are also being watched to see that they do not contain any alcoholic substance that would bring them within the provisions of the regulations regarding the sale or transportation of liquors within the prohibited zone.

The January session of the General Assembly came to a close about 3:00 o'clock last Saturday morning, the final day being a very strenuous one for all concerned. Practically all the meas. ures in which the city of Newport was interested were passed without opposition, including the one permitting the city to purchase a site for a public mar-

Within the last few days word has been received of the safe arrival in France of a large number of young men from Newport who are in various branches of the United States military service.

Bishop Darlington of Pennsylvania, one of our well-known summer residents, has three sons, two brothers, and tenother relatives in the service.

Mr. Thomas S. Stanhope of the local postoffice force, left Newport for Washington this week to receive preliminary instructions before sailing for France to assist in the immerce work of the ments to depart from here on their way United States Postoffice department

#### SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

MEETING OF GENERAL SOCIETY At the triennial meeting of the General Society Sons of the Revolution held in Philadelphia on April 19 and 20, there were delegates present from thirty-four states. The meeting was held in the historic old Independence Hall, the chaplain of the occasion being our summer townsinsn Rt. Rev. James Renry Darlington, D. D., L. L. D. Bishop of Pennsylvania. The meeting was eminently a patri-

alle one. A resolution offered by the Hishop states that there should be land, one flag and one language." "I am in favor of having only one language in this country," said Bishop Darlington, who is vice president of the Pennsylvania Society, "especially in the public schools and other public institutions of learning. This seems to be a good time to prepare ourselves. There is a strong feeling against the German language and it is particularly strong about this country. The time has come when we must be out-and out Americans and do everything in our power to help our boys at the front. Vifteen members of my family have volunteered. I now move that there be only one land, one flag and one langunge." The resolution was adopted with tromendous applause.

Saturday was spent at Valley Forge,

where Washington's headquarters was visited and the many reminders of that terrible winter of 1778 were examined with much interest. An interesting address was delivered by lion. James Montgomery Beck, a member of the Society from New York. The headquarters of Major General Nathuniel Greene, of General James M. Varnum, with his Rhode Island brigade, the 1st R. I. Infantry, Colonel Christopher Greene, the 2nd R. 1. regiment, Colonel also to Mineola Council, Degree of Po. 1 Israel Angell, were all examined with interest, as was also the monument erected to the memory of a Rhode Island soldier, Lieutenant John Water-The navy goard which has been sta- | man, who died during the winter encompment. Valley Forge is a most beautiful spot, and full of relics of the revolutionary war. It will amply repay a visit.

The triennial meeting was fittingly brought to a close late Saturday afternoon with a banquet at the Bellevue back from other cities more or less Stratford Hotel followed by several interesting addresses.

Previous to the adjournment Hishop Darlington moved that a message of cheer be sent General Pershing. The following cablegram was then wired;

Greetings from the General Society, Sons of Revolution, assembled in Con-gress Hall, Philadelphia, with prayers for success and victory for all.

### A Democratic Newspaper

The Providence Evening News passes into new hands today, after having been owned by ex-Governor D. Russell Brown for many years. The stock in the Hope Publishing Company has been purchased by three well-known men-John A. Hennessey of Brooklyn, for many years managing editor of the New York Mail and Express, who will be president of the corporation; Henry DeWitt Hamilton of New York, who will be the secretary and treasurer; and James C. Garrison of Providence, long a member of the editorial staff of the

orntors in the General Assembly. An aggressive campaign has been threatened for the coming fall, and Senator Troy has frequently stated that the party will have ample means for dis-seminating Democratic doctrine. The men who are putting the real money into this newspaper proposition would not be very hard to guess. It is possible that Senator Peter G. Gerry of Warwick, and Congressman George F. O'Shaunesay, who aspires to be a colleague of Schator Gerry in the upper branch of Congress, might be able to tell who will provide the "sinews."

The first issue under the new management will appear next Monday, and an enlargement of the mechanical plant is now being made.

There was a large attendance at the Unity Club on Wednesday evening, when Professor Thomas Crosby of Brown University read Oacar Wilde's famous play, "Lady Windermere's Fan." Professor Crosby's reading was fully up to expectations and was heartily appreciated by the large gathering. President Fred W. Johnstone presided and introduced the reader, after Mr. A. O'D. Taylor had made a strong appeal in behalf of the lled Cross Chapter.

The military population in and about Newport increases rapidly. Not only are men constantly coming in for training in the Navy, but a large number of soldiers are being assembled at Fort Adams. Last summer saw more soldiers at Fort Adams than ever before, and when it came time for the regito embark for the European front they were given a hearty send-off.

#### Liberty Loan Parade

Although Governor Reeckman very isely decided not to issue a proclamation for a holiday on Friday for the advancement of the Liberty Loan, the day was not allowed to pass without observance in this city. The proposition to declare a legal holiday met with marked disapproval, because it was felt that production had already been sufficiently handicapped by the compulsory holidays during the winter without making an unnecessary day of rest at this time.

The feature of the day in Newport was the imposing street parade in the morning composed of representatives of many branches of the United States service in Newport and vicinity. Colonel Frank P. King was in command of the line, and started the parade at the hour set, 10:30 o'clock. The line was headed by a platoon of police, followed by the Chief Marshal and bis staff. A regiment of Henry Artillery of the United States Army, marching as infuntry, was headed by the famous Seventh Artillery Band, with other music interspersed through the companies. The soldiers made a splendid appearance in their business-like service uniforms and were heartily applauded through the route of march.

The Navy was represented by a brigade of apprentices from the Naval Training Station, with the Training Station Band and drum corps, as well as the band from the Musician's School, The United States Naval Reserve Force, represented by a regiment from the Reservist Camp and the Material Section, as well as companies from other details, with the Naval Reserve Band, attracted much attention and received well merited applause.

The line was formed on Washington The line was formed on Washington square and promptly at the appointed hour moved down Thames street, to Young, to Howery, to Bellevue avenue and Kay street, to Powel avenue, to Broadway to Washington square, where the parade was dismissed. The route of march was lined by a large gathering of speciators, and at the City Hall the line was reviewed by Mayor Burdick, members of the board of aldermen, and commanding officers of the various elements in the line.

### Cliffs Badly Damaged

The heavy storm of last Sunday, which accomplished much good by supplying the ponds with water, also did much damage to property because of the heavy wind and sea. Along the beginning of the Cliff Walk serious damage was done, and it is likely that that portion of the Walk will be closed throughout the entire summer, as the owner of the property has no intention of making repairs, and the city does not propose to establish a precedent by doing so.

In front of Mrs. Ridlon's property, known as "Rhuddlands-on-the-Cliffs," a hirge portion of the wooden walk, that has long been regarded as dangerous, was washed out, making travel through there absolutely impossible. In order for pedestrians to pass through the Walk from Bath Road it will be necessary to make a detour around the Ridlon cottages. In several other places near the beginning of the Walk there were serious washouts, which bring the Walk and the cottages

is the portion of the Walk that is seen by the largest number of visitors to the city. The owner of the property does not feel that the large cost of repairs should fall upon her, and the city does not care to assume the responsibility of keeping the entire Walk in repair, as it might be required to do if one section were taken over by the city. Consequently the condition will apparently be allowed to continue.

### To Be Taken Over June 6

It is expected that the Government will be ready to take over Coddington Point on June 6th. Preparations are already being made for extensive work to be done there as soon as the Government gets possssion of the property. New roads are to be built and many new buildings erected. It is expected that the Government will begin the improvements without delay. and Captain Campbell has work enough laid out for a busy summer. Plans are also being developed for a big housing program to be carried out in that vicinity.

A force of Government Engineers have been at work on the grounds for the past six weeks, making plats which have been forwarded to Washington for signatures. The plans call for a handsome bridge between Coasters. Harbor Island and the Coddington Point property which is estimated to cost \$180,000. On the site of the old fortifications, the highest spot on the Point, an immense water tank will be erected, capable of holding millions of gallons of water as reserve supply.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

MRS, MARY J. BIJUCK

Mes. Mary J. Bluck, widow of John Bluck died at her honic on Ayrault street on Thursday, after having been in poor health for some time, and having been critically ill for about a month. She was the last of her fumily, children of the late Eben Winslew, her two sisters having died last February within a few days. Her Intshaud died some time ago. She is survived by two nephews, Professor Thomas Crosby and Mr. William A. Crosby.

#### MRS, EDWARD A. EDES

Mrs. Edward A, Edes died at the Newport Hospital on Thursday after a short illness from spinal meningitis. Her condition was regarded as critieal from the time that she was removed to the hospital, and little hope was held out for her recovery. She was a daughter of the late John A. McNulty of New York, and was well rnown throughout the city.

She is survived by her husband and six children, her two oldest sons being in the Navy.

#### The Red Cross Drive

Another Red Cross Drive is to be inaugurated in this city on May 20. This drive is to extend all over the country as well as in this city. The committee to have charge of the work here consists of James M. King chairman, Mayor Burdick being the honorary chairman, William R. Harvey secretary, Edward A. Shermon treasurer, ex-Mayor Daniel B. Fearing, ex-Mayor F. P. Carrettson, Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, Dr. Horace P. Beck, Harry A. Titus, Jeremiah P. Mahoney and John J. Comon.

Excelsion Lodge No. 49, I. O. O. F., will attend divine service at Trinity Church on Sunday evening, when Rev. Stanley C. Hughes will deliver a special sermon commemorative of the ninety-ninth anniversary of the institution of Odd Fellowship in America. The Ladge will assemble at 7.00 o'clock in the Lodge room and march to the church.

The Newport Machinists Union, which some time ago voted to inaugurate a one day's strike on May let as a protest against the execution of Mooney in San Francisco, has rescinded from its action and the men will continue at their work without interruption. The proposition to inaugurate similar strikes among the machinists all over the country was frowned upon by Samuel P. Gompers, who told the men that they would be acting in an unpatriotic man-

### MIDDLETOWN.

(From our Regular Correspondents)

Oving to sickness at St. George's School, the vested choir did not at-tend the morning service Sanday at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, and the entertainment to have been given by the students Saturday evening at the Herkeley Parish House for the benefit of war work was also given up. On account of the storm there was no evening service Sunday at the This will undoubtedly be made into
the Democratic organ, which has fur some time been foretold by Democratic tion, because it is near the Beach and pastor. Roy. Georgia W. Manufacture in the Control of the pastor of the pastor of the Control of th turned Monday evening.

> Patriot's Day was observed Friday last by the Oliphant Club through a patriolic program conducted by the president, Mrs. Kate C. Bailey, There was also the singing of "America," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and the "Star Spangled Banner,"

The annual meeting of the Para-disc Club was held on Wednesday with The annual meeting of the Paradisc Club was held on Wednesslay with
Mrs. Harry E. Peckham, Paradise avenue. After the yearly reports had
been made the following officers were
elected: President, Mrs. Harry E.
Peckham; Vice President, Mrs.
Elisha A. Peckham; Secretary, Mrs.
Edward J. Peckham; Treasurer, Mrs.
Clifton B. Ward; Program Committee, Mrs. Robert W. Smith, Mrs. Philip
Caswell, Mrs. Clifton B. Ward.
By invitation of Mrs. Caswell the
closing social of the season will be
held at her home, Rosedale Farm, on
May 8th, Mrs. Jesse LeValley, Mrs.
Jamea Openshaw and Mrs. Robert W.
Smith having been apointed a committee for that event.
A portion of the program will be
devoted to a "White Elephant Party,"
this having furnished so much amuse-

devoted to a "White Elephant Party,"
this having furnished so much amusement last year that it was decided
that it would bear repeating. Light
refreshments were served by the bostess, her daughter, Miss Eloise Peckham assisting. A short Victor concert concluded the afternoon. The
members, who have been working
upon surgical dressings at nearly all
the meetings, will continue to do this
work through other gatherings after
the Club season closes.

At the annual meeting of the Holy Cross Guild Wednesday the same officers were re-elected as last vear. Mes Colonec C. Thurston cresident, and Mrs. Annual B. Smith formerly of Middletown), entertained in honor of their ith wedding anniversary on Monday. Mr., and Mrs. Charles Peckham and their daughter. Miss Sadie E. Peckham, who had been the year by the Guild members and their friends, for Red



Cross, and also surgical work, 707 pieces, many of them large, was the Red Cross total, while the following report was made for surgical dressings: 427 slings, 1050 body binders, 474 T binders, 230 strips, 4 rolls, 11 wash cloths, 5 feather pillows, 24 fracture pillows, 8 pillow cases, 4 eye bandages, 1 hag clippings, 10 masks for surgeons, 11 nome plates, 285 compresses. The Guild entertained their families and a large number of juvited guests, nearly 100, at supper after the meeting and the evening was spent socially with music singing and a small dance. Mrs. Flora Smith acted as pianist accompanied on the violin, by Miss Ruth White, her sister. The occasion, which is an annual one, is always an enjoyable one. A very cluborate minstrel show is to be presented Manday ovening at the town hall which will be given under the auspices of Aquidneck Grango in competition with a later entertainment to be given by the women of the Grange. So much work and preparation has been put into the men's program that it was finally decided that it had better be given as a public affatr. It is not known whether the women

gram that it was finally decided that it had better be given as a public affair. It is not known whether the women will do likewise or conduct their evening solely for the Grange. Many of the prominent men of the town will be seen in black face, it is said, although much mystery surrounds the whole affair. The entertainment was first planned for the regular meeting, April 25th, but this will be devoted to degree work instead. degree work instead.

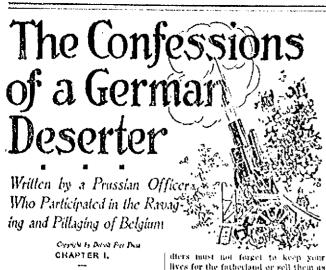
The monthly meeting of the Women's Home Missionary Society was held Tuesday afternoon at the church parlors of the M. E. church. Mrs. Isaac Peabody, chairman of the Program committee, presided, and Mrs. Ida M. Brown conducted an instructive program upon "Porto Rico." The trensurer, Mrs. Abram A. Brown, announced that the Lenten offering amounted to \$10.00. The Society is planning for an illustrated leccture in May, also an out-of-town speaker at the next meeting.

the next meeting.

A somewhat military wedding, nithough a quiet informal affair, was solemnized at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel on Saturday afternoon by the Rector, Rev. I. Harding Hughes, when Miss Katherine Henrietta Smith, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles. P. Smith of Third Beach Road, became the wife of Alvin R. Hersh of Port Madison, Iowa. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by Miss Annie Patrick, an intimate friend, of Newport. She wore a blue travelling suit with hat to match. The groom had as best man, his brother-in-law, Mr. George Michael Smith, who is a second class seaman of the Naval Reserve Force, from the Brooklyn barracks. As Mr. Hersh is a chief gunner's unite of the submarine flotilin, both men were in uniform.

Only relatives and a small company Only relatives and a small company of friends witnessed the ceremony, among them quite a number of the bride's classmates at Rogrs High School. After a small reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr., and Mrs. Hersh left on the Boston train for Quincy, Mass., for a short honeymoon, as the groom is subject to orders to leave at any moment. Mrs. orders to leave at any moment. Mrs. Hersh will reside with her parents for the present. The young couple were given a jolly send-off at the train.

In the death of Mr. Edward T. Cory on Thursday last, Middletown loses its oldest male resident, as Mr. Corey would have been 91 on May 4th. Up until last autumn he had been about would have been 91 on May 4th. Up until last autumn he had been about although growing stendily more feeble. This spring his limbs became paralyzed, so that for six weeks he had been quite helpless. A native of Portsmouth, Mr. Corey was born on Corey's Lane in the home of his grandfather, having been the youngest of the three children of Pardon and Abigail (Lake) Corey. He was the last of his family. Through his marriage in 1859 to Maria Louisa Porter of East Bridgewater, Mass, there were five children, only one of whom survive him, Mr. Irving A. Corey, a well known photographer, of Green End avenue. There are also four grandchildren. Mr. Corey was of a rugged type and one who always wanted to be busy. He was of a quiet, retiring disposition and other than holding the position of tax collector while residing in Portsmouth, he was not publicly identified with either town. He was formerly a member of the Friends' Church. He had been the proud possessor of the gold headed cane given in 1909 by the Boston Post to Middleton's oldest citizen, which he received in 1916. The funeral services at his former home on Aquidneck avenue were conducted Saturday by Rev. Nathaniel J. Sproul, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church, Newport. The casket was covered with carnations and sweet peas. the Newport. The casket was covered with carnations and sweet peas, the gift of the grandchildren. The interment was in the Corey plot in Newtown, where the bady of Mr. Corey was laid beside his wife.



I am a German soldier. Naturally at the time when the war started we dld not know that there would be such war as is being waged today,

Daily we soldiers were told that France and Russia wanted to attack as and that the kaiser was doing on erything possible for our protection. Already on July 20 we were armed to the teeth and prepared to march away. During these preparations, which showed us all that war had to come, 18 men of my company deserted.

The government published, during this time, bulletins almost hourly to prepare the people for the war, a subterfuge that succeeded perfectly. Consequently two days before war was declared, the people were overwhelmingly for war, but they were certain that it was only to be between Ger-

Of the Intervention of Beigium, England and Italy, the country had as little thought as it did of any participation of the United States. All thought only of the promenade to Paris, which, to the disappointment of the people, and also, surely to the disappointment of the autocracy, has been longer drawn out than had been wished for, In these days of uncertainty the

soldiers, contrary to the cruel treat-ment which they had experienced before, were treated liberally with great quantities of supplies, delicacies and beer, so that most of the soldlers were so drunk continuously that they were unable to realize the seriousness of

And yet the majority of the sol diers could not be enthused over the war. They cheered and were enthu stastic because they knew it was the orders. On July 31, 1914, one day be fore the declaration of war, we lett after being brought to war strength

for our garrison at Mainz-am-libeine. Where the enemy toward which we were to point our bayonets was we had not the slightest idea. All we did was that we had to be transported somewhere to protect the bor

There were stlrring times as w started out. Tens of thousands of people threw flowers at us and all wanted to shake hands. All—even soldiers-cried! Many embraced their wives or young brides. The bands played farewell songs and people laughed and cried all at the same time. Strangers embraced and kissed each other. "A vertiable witch's holiday" of emotion was loosened and en gulfed the populace like a storm. No one, not even the strongest, could re sist its powers. Yet even this was surpassed by the leave-taking at the depot, where last farewells had to be said. This scene will never leave me How desperately many women clung to their men! Many had to be forcibly

But this was at last done and then we were placed in cattle cars. Night came and we had no lights. The train went slowly toward the Bhine. It went smoothly enough. Our company, which had had days of great excitement, welcomed the rest that the journey afforded. Most of the soldiers slept with their knapsacks as pillows. Others looked dreamly into the fu-Still others secretly pailed pirtures from their breastnockets and only a very few killed time by discussion and comment on their possible desti- came from all pores. The new and

Where вте we going?" Tes endless hours, the train stopped. We farm and rest on the grass. We did not know. The officers questions.

After a brief ranse we went shead. On the evening of August 1 we reached a farmyard near Duren. Our company ; march again. was billeted in a barn. No one knew what we had to do. Ignorant of the beds of surey. Something had to perfenced before. As certainty.

How few suspected that would be the last might for many of us on Germort so doot mude nA Licrory nam our beds at 3 at IL. The company gathered and the captain demonstrated the war situation. As to the direcnion of the march he himself was ig-

Sparcely half an hour later 50 big trocks drove up and stopped on the road before our quarters. The drivroad before our quarters. The drivers also were ignorant and waited for erders. Discussion of our destination Farted afresh. The orderlies who had been keeping their ears open said would eater Belgium that day. Others contradicted them, no one knew for comainty,

But the order to march did not come and in the evening we went back to left. Before and behind us the builets cor straw. But the rest was short. At 1 a. m. we were ngain aroused and benefold by a speech from cur captain. He said we were at war with Relation. He note now as an error the feet cross in to Germany. Then he

thers must not forget to keep your lives for the fatherland or sell them as



Honored by a Speech From Our Cap-

dearly as possible. Unnecessary shedding of blood we will prohibit to the civillan population. Yet I ask you to consider that too much consideration borders on cowardice and that will be punished very severely,"

After this speech of our captala we were leaded on our sules and at 4 a. m, crossed the border into Belgium. In order to make this a historical decasion we were ordered to give three On the speedy autos we reached our goal at 10 a, m. It was a beautiful little tural villages. Inhabitants of the villages we had passed looked at us in astonishment, so that we all got the impression that these country people never knew why we came to Belgium. They were frightened out of their steep and looked out at us from their windows.

As we halted and left our autos, the farmers came out and offered us coffee, bread, meat, etc. We were still without a field kitchen, so that we enjoyed the enemy's offerings more so since those of the better class of vilagers refused any pay. They told us the Belgian soldiers had departed to some unknown destination.

After a short rest we marched on. The autos returned. Hardly had we marched an hour when we were overtaken by cavalry, dragoons and hussers, who reported that the Germans were marching all over the neighbors hood on all roads. Right behind came the bicycle corps,

This was comforting. We no longer felt alone, isolated in a strange couniry. Another bleyele division over-took us and passed on. Augry words were now uttered by members of our company. The others could ride but we had to walk. What we had always taken for granted suddenly became great injustice. If it did no good our grumbling at least was a diversion from the weight of our packs.

The heat was oppressive. The sweat stiff leather trappings rubbed us sore, especially upon our hips. It was a re where? No one knew. Then after lief at 2 p. m. to halt at an abandoned What were we there might have lain down about ten minutes when suddenly we heard firing. only shrugged their shoulders at our. We jumped up like lightning and hurried to our guns. The firing which was about three kilometers away grew more lively. At once we were on the

From the expressions on the faces of the soldiers we could read the minds purpose of our being sant so near the of the men. Something took posses-Belgian border we haid down on our ston of them which they had never exhappen soon to responds from this un- became very restless. Fright and curiosity lashed my brain. whirled around in my head and my beset was beating wildly. But I strong to coaceal my fright from my comrades. I am sure that I tried energetically. I don't know that I succeeded better than my companions.

Although I knew we would be in the fight in an hour, I tried to persnade myself that our interference would not be necessary. I clung tighteverything which might strengthen this hope.

The bicycles lying in the road indicated that the bicycle division was in the fight at this point. How strong the enemy was we did not know as we raced toward the firing line. Everybody crouched down as low as possiwhile jumping to the right and flying continuously, yet we reached the firing line without losses We were greeted joyously by our hardpressed comrades. The bleacle regiment had not suffered any lesses except for a few slightly wormled men who were still alle to take part in the

We were tying flat on the ground is from many. Life and firing in the direction or leved for and the tree producted sill we were worth, even though we have been the year state of the not seen our enemies. They was

apparently not have esting enough to rome of our soldiers. They wanted to know how the people were looking whom they had to shoot at. They got up to a kneeling position. Two pieu of my company had to pay for their curiosity with their fives almost instantly. The first victim of our parly went down without a sound. The second threw his arms high in the nir not fell; on his back, Both were dead he

It is inpossible for me to describe the feeling that overcome me in the first real velley as we advanced and came directly within the range of the tire. I no longer felt may fright, only an impulse to get into action as quickly as possible. Yet at the sight of the first corpse a terrible fear seized me, For minutes I was completely stunned, est all self-control and was absolutely unable to think or do anything,

I pressed my face and hands close to the ground. I wanted to clutch my gun and shoot blindly. Presently I calmed down. I suddenly became contented with myself and conditions about me and when soon afterward the command was sounded along the whole line, "Suring out?" "Forward march !" I charged as did everyone else like one possessed. The order to halt followed. Like wet bags we plumped to the ground. Firing had be-

Our firing now became more lively momentarily and facrensed to a fearful loudness. If we had occasion to say anything to our comrades we had to shout so loudly in their ears that it hurt our throats.

Under the effect of our fire the encmy grew restless, the tire weakened and his line wavered. As only 500 meters separated us from them we could observe exactly what happened there. We saw about half the enemy retire in the following manner: Every other man quit the line, leaving his alternate in his place. Those remaining held on until the retiring party haited. We used this moment to inflict the most severe lesses on the retreating enemy. As far as we could sean the horizon to the right and left we saw the Germans advancing in several sectors. Also for our detachments the order came to advance as the enemy retreated.

The task of clinging to the heels of the retiring enemy so tenaciously that no time would be allowed to make a new stand fell to us. We followed the Belgians, scarcely stopping to breathe on the way, in order to prevent their forlifying themselves in a village situated just ahead. We know that a bloody house-to-house fight lay before us, yet the Belgians never attempted to establish themselves, but managed to escape with astonishing

In the meantime we received re-enforcements. Our company was now proffy well scattered and fought with whatever unit was nearby. The body I joined had to remain in the village to search systematically for scattered soldiers. From this village that the Germans had gained on all Field artillery, machine gun detachments and other equipment arrived and we were all astonished at their coming so quickly.

But there was no time to be spent in speculation. With fixed bayonets we went from house to house, door to door, and while the results were negligible because we found no soldiers we did not come out unite empty-handed. We made the inhabitants deliver all guns and munitions and so forth in their possession. The mayor, accompanying the soldiers, explained to every citizen that all found with arms after the search would be punished according to the rules of war and German rules of war in Belgium meant execution.

An hour might have passed when were again aroused by the sound of artillery and guntire. A new battle had begun. Whether the artillery was busy on both sides could not be Judged from our village. The bombardment was tremendous. The ground shook from the growling and meaning that rolled backward and forward, always sectaing to become stronger.

The ambulance columns now brought in the first wounded. Couriers sped by us. War had set in in

Darkness came over us before we konse-te-house search. We dragged all the mattresses, straw sacks and feather beds that we could lay our hands on, to the community school and church to care for the wounded. They were made as comfortable as possible. From other surrounding villages now came the first fugitives. They may have been marching, for they looked tired and unterly exhausted.

Women, old men and children were huddled together in one mass. They had saved nothing except their bare In baby buggles or on wheelbarrows these unfortunates carried whatever the rude force of war had left them. In contrast to the fugitives,

whom we had met before, these were extremely frightened, appearing to be in mortal terror of their enemy. Whenever they looked upon one of us German soldiers they cringed in terror.

How different these were from the inhabitants of the village where we had first stopped, who had met us in a friendly, even polite manner. We tried to learn the cause of this fright and discovered that the fugitives had witnessed in their village bitter street fighting. They had become acquainted war-had seen their houses burning, had seen their little property destroyed and could not forget the sight of their streets filled with corpses and wounded.

It dawned upon us that not merely fear gave these people the appearance of hunted animals; there was also hatred toward the invaders who had follon upon them and driven them from their homes by night,

In the evening we departed and Hied to reach our own regiment. The Policians had concentrated somewhere to the rear noder cover of darkness wite quite near the neighborhood of the fortified city of Llege. Many settlements through which we possed

stood in flames; the lububitants driven out, passed us in droves. Women, children and ald men were buffetel ( about and seemed to be everywhere to the way. Without alms or plans, without a place on which to lay their heads these poor people dragged themselves by,

Again we reached a village, which to all appearances had been injudited by contented people. Now Index1 nothing but mans could be seen. Wreek a hor yes and turns, dend soes diers. German and Helglon, and among them many civitions, who had been shot by milling order,

Toward midnight we ceached the German Bues, The Germans had tiled to take a village which my with-in the forthird helt of large and was defended tennelously by the Belghuis, Here all forces had to be used in order to drive the enemy out, house by house and street by sizect. It was not very dark yet, so that we had to wit-ness with all of our senses the terrible fights which developed here. It was a man-to-man fight. With the butts of our guns, knives, fists, teeth we went against the enemy.

One of my best friends fought with a giant Belgion. The guas of both had fallen to the ground. They hummered one another with lists. I had just closed an account with a twenty-twoyear-old Belgian and was going to assist my friend because his untagenist was of superior strength. My friend succeeded suddenly in litting the Belgian on the chin so deeply that he tore a piece of flesh out with his teeth. Tho elgian's pain must have been terrible. He released my comrade and ran away with an insane cry of pain.

Everything developed by seconds, The blood of the Belglan ran out of my friend's mouth; a terrible unused and indescribable loathing selzed him. The taste of warm human blood brought him almost to the verge of insmilty. In the course of this aight battle I came in contact for the first time with the butt of a Belgian gun. During a hand-to-hand fight with Belgian, a second enemy soldler struck me on the back of the head with the butt of his gon so hard that my helmet was forced down over my The pain was fearful and I fainted.

When I revived, I was lying in a barn, with my head bandaged, among other wounded men. My wound was not severe. I only had a feeling as if my head was twice its accusal size. The other wounded soldiers and the ambulance men said the Belgiaus had een forced back within the forts and that hard fighting was still in prog-

Wounded men were brought in con-tinuously and they told us that the Germans had already stormed several forts and had taken a number of main and auxiliary defenses, but could not hold them because they had not been sufficiently supported by artiflery, The defenses inside the forts and their garrisons were still intact. The situation was not ripe for a storming attack, so the Germans had to retire with enormous losses. The reports we received were contradictory. It was impossible to get a clear picture. In the meantime the artiflery bombardment had become to intense that it horrified even the German soldiers. The heaviest artillery was brought into action against the steel and concrete de-

No soldier so far knew anything of the existence of the 42 continueter mor-Long after Liege was in German hands these soldiers could not understand how it was possible that the defenses, which consisted of double six-meter walls of steel and concrete, were reduced after only a few hours' bombardment.

I myself could not take part in these operations, being wounded, but my comrades told me later how the capture of the several forts came about. Artiflery of all caliber was trained on the forts, but it was the 21-centimeter mortars and the 42s which performed

From a distance the 42-centimeter projectiles were heard to arrive, to the accompaniment of a fearful hissing that sounded like a long drawn-out screech which filled the whole atmosphere. Wherever it fell, every-thing was destroyed within a radius of several hundred meters. The air pressure which the bursting o jectile produced was so terrible that it made breathing difficult for those of us who were holding the advanced positions.

To make this witches' holiday complete, the Zeppelius appeared during the night to participate in the work of destruction. The soldiers suddenly hered above their heads the whirling of propelters and the noise of the mo-The Zeppelins came nearer. They were not discovered by the enemy until they were close to the forts. which immediately played all the

· 22.

Flaved the Scarchlight on Them.

exactlights at their disposal on them, hunting the flumement for the flying foe. The whiching of the propellers of the strainer stopped symbolity. In-stead, high in the air a billiant light appeared, the semichlight of the Zeppellu, which, for a moment, illuminat ed the entire landscape,

Suddenly all to came dark again. A few monunts later powerful detonations revealed the fact that the Zep pelin had thrown off "beliest." went on a long while. Explorion fol-lowed explosion, These were followed by clouds of the, In the oir, exploding strapmet which the Relation artificity fited at the alreling could be observed The whittling of the propellits started up again, directly above our heads. H became quicter and quietre, natil the powerful ships of the air disappeared from our vicinity.

Thus the forts were leveled. Thou sands of Belglaus by behind the walls and under the forthicultons, dead and burfed. A general storoding attack followed. Liege was in the hands of the Germans, who had publ, in dead alone in this battle, 28,000 men.

#### CHAPTER II,

I went to Aix-in-Chappelle to a hospital. I met many more vennded men who had fought he Belgium. All were of the opinion that the Helghan dead numbered as many civilians as soldiers. Even if the tterman soldiers who fought in Delgium do not admit the crucities committed against the Belgians, it cannot be dealed that at least 80 per cent of the cruelties known to the world to have been committed in Belgium were only too true. A young soldler who lay next to me In the hospital told me that his com-pany, during a street fight to Liege, was given orders to kill everybody without discrimination. Systematically, one house after another was set on The lubabitants either fell in the flames or became the yiethus in the streets to the gon barrels of the tierman kultur benrers.

At the time I doubted the words of my neighbor, even though I had seen what German warfare meant. After a few days I was released from the hospital and again restored to my detachment. Partly by auto, partly by foot, I reached my detachment by ten o'clock in the evening. Our transport moved this time over Trier to Laixemburg. The little grand duchy of Luxemburg was overrun entirely by German soldiers. The Germans who had made their homes in largemburg had everything taken away from them, especially the farmers, all fead, without thought of payment, so that in Luxeur of food. The people here as well as in Belgium were very friendly, yet they harbored a terrible bifferness against the German government, which had loosed its troops like a board of robbers and murderers over their peaceful

Belgium and Luxemburg, the two first unhappy victims of the dammable German politics and its drunkenness

That the Laxemburg citizens detested Germany an incident showed me which happened in the village of Marmoth. We were in a friendly conversation with a Luxemburg farmer, Two officers approached and listened. One officer, a captula, asked the Luxem "What do you think of the war, and of the quickness of Germany? There is only one Germany, isn't

"Yes," repited the farmer, "Thank the Lord."

For those four words the farmer was arrested at once and transported to Germany as a court prisoner. could never learn what became of

The same evening we were transported in automobiles and on the eve ning of August 20, 1914, we reached our detachment, which was about 35 miles from the Belgian city of Neuve Chateau. The regiment to which I belonged did not take part in any opera-tions after the fall of Llege, but was transported to this part of Belgium. Now I learn for the first time how heavy was the less in my company in the Liege fighting. We lost 187 men in dead and wounded.

This night we slept in an open field. At five o'clock the next morning we marched again until four o'clock in the afternoon, when we were given a

It was about ten o'clock in the eveling when we received orders to advance. We were all ready to proceed when another order came for us to remain at our bivoune overnight. During the night we beard thundering of cannon which became more violent. The battle of Neuve Chateau, which had continued from August 22 to August 24, 1914, had begun.

At four o'clock on the morning of August 22 we resumed our march. At Neuve Chateau the French army had encountered the Fourth German army. First there was, as always, minor outpost and pairol fighting. By and by larger masses of troops participated, and as we took our part in the battle on the evening of August 22, the fight had developed into one of the most sanguinary of the world war.

When we arrived the French occupled almost three-quarters of the town. The artillery had set the main part of Neuve Chateau on fire and only the beautiful residence section in the western part of the city escaped at that All night long the house-tohouse fighting continued, but when at noon of August 23 the city was in German hands the enormous cost to the fermans could finally be determined.

Residences, collars, streets and side had been drive league were walled wounded. The houses were in rulesempty siehe, in which hardly anything remained undamaged that was of any real value. Thesestids became keggars in one terrible night. We men and children, soldiera and lutte his acre is ling where the places shall and but has been found from from the fitter that had but the found from the fact deaths disk to the fitter that th

to street. Close by lay a man of us. certain years before an empty house. Both his legs were burned to the knees. Big nife by on his breast and sobbed so pitifully that her grief could not be endured. Most of the dead were entirely or partly burned. The cries of agony of the animals fighting incheration were mixed with the growns and soliding of the wounded.

But no one had time to bother with them. The French were making an other stand outside the city in su open field. As the enemy vacated the tous the Germans made an error which segthen hundreds of lives. They had a cupled the entire town so quickly that the German artillery which shelled a part of the city did not know of the change to the situation and three shells into the (saks of the infants). Finally our soldiers were compelled to give up some of their galas by the pressure of our own as well as the French fire, but regained this ground afterwards. Strangely enough, the residence section previously mentioned had not suffered sectously. All the houses flow the Red Cross and were used as temperary hespitals.

Here It was reported that Belgians mulliated German soldlers. Whether this were true, or only a rumor, similar to others being constantly started by German soldiers, I cannot say, but I do know that on August 24, after the French had retired, it was made known through an army order that German soldlers had been murtered there, and that the German army could not leave the scene of these outrages without first avenging the victims.

It was ordered by the commander of the army to level the remainder of the city and to show no mercy. As we took a short reat from our pursuit of the enemy and looked backward clouds of amoke to the eastward showed that the order and been executed. A remaining battery of artillery had re-

The French had undo a stand outaide the city and resisted to the utmost, but they were outnumbered. It was simply impossible to resist the pressure of the German war machine, When the German columns, with fixed bayonets, attacked to the accompaniment of their blood-curdling yells which, like their steel, penetrated to the bone, they resembled in every respect American hallons going into action, thinging themselves with bloodcondling yolls upon their enemies. After a three-hour fight many Frenchmen gave themselves up as priseners With unlifted hands they sought

At last, on the sight of August 28 and 24, the enemy's ranks were thrown into confusion and they retired slowly. I was in the first detectment which pursued them. To the right and left of the road, in the field and ditches, were dead and wounded.

The red puntations of the French showed brightly on the ground. The field gray of the Germans could hardly be discerned.

The distance between us and the retreating French became greater. Our soldlers became happler over the outcome of the buttle and seemed to for get their past hardships. The corpses which filled the roads and ditches were forgotten undd the Jokes and songs on every side. The map were already necustomed to the horrors of war to such an extent that they unconcernedly walked over the corpses, not even considering it necessary to make a

At noon we nalted and were served with dinner from the field kitchens. We were surely hinger enough and our canned soup was eaten with the utmost relish. Many soldlers set their dishes on the bodies of dead horses lying about and are as gayly as if they were at home at their own tables, The few human corpses near our camp falled to disturb us. Only water was became very acute, even terturous.

We soon marched on, under a burning midd sun, the dust of the high way lying thick on our uniforms and skin. Now, no more cheerfulness was evident anywhere. Our thirst became more unbearable and we grew weaker from minute to minute. Many in our ranks fell, unable to go further. Nothing remained for our commander except to halt, as he did not wish to exhaust us all. As a result of this halt were left considerably in the rear and lost our pince among those pursaing the French.

About four o'clock we finally saw before us a village. In the certain ex-pectation of getting water there we quickened our pace. Fugitives and empty munition columns passed us. Among them there was a farm wagon upon which were several civilian prisoners, apparently franc-tireurs. Catholic priest was among them. like the others, had his hands tied behind him with a rope. To our curious questions as to what he had done, we were told that he bad incited fermers to poison the water in the village.

Soon we reached the village and at the first well at which we might have set.5 fied our thirst we found a sentinel posted. He drove us away with a warning that the water was noisoned

Disappointed and terribly cubit-tered, the soldiers cursed and gasshed their teeth. They hurried on to the next well, but everywhere sentingis fortade our taking refreshment. In an open space in the center of

the village was a big well from which there came water clear as crystal that emptied into a big trough. Five sodiers stood guard here to see that no one drank. I was just about to precsed with my comrades when a large part of my company threw themselves guarda were completely overcome and

greedy as animais, all the men drank-They quenched their thirst, but not one became III. The priest, as we learned burn was published because the all elected the water in every Millage And Loren polarisard, and the were that that only by a happy chare-ted the river of our soldiers too speed. His field of the Germans to-Coffee at od it appeared, det tal

 $(t_{i+1},t_{i+2},t_{i+1}) = p_{i,j+2}$ 

## ELEVER ILLUSTRATION

WITH CONCLUSIVE PROOF.

WITH COMCLUSIVE PROOF.

There is an old formula to philosophy which says the no two blings can occupy the same place at the same time as a same limit that the interesting the same limit at the same time as a same limit and you will find with every shoke of the hammer, the nail will force all the particle so twoed into which it is being driven, finally making a place for itself, and proving that the nail and the wood do not occupy the same place is the same time.

DIMASUS OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLANDER and Dr. Invid Kensay's Favorite itemedy cannot occupy the same place is the same time. If you wrould remain the first the same place is the same time. If you wrould request your limit frequently during the night, and a borning pain accompanies its passage, your kidneys and bladder are in bed shows and should be treated at once.

Every dose of Dit. DAVID KEN EXPLY SAWID AND BLANDER, liver, blood, rheumaking dry and bidder, liver, blood, rheumaking dry one bottle, because if these distance have fastoned their grip on you be easyer and harder it is to drive them.

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by facil Kennely Corporation, Vandoul, N, Y. fie frant be reedy's Moule Lin halen for all

### New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing turnl and through tracererice between all shifters may be ob-tained at the little and the company.

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offers rooms. We not under all water for it oper day; which installed here use of patile shower believ. Mothing to equa-this new England. Booms with pri-tate tash for \$1.0 per day; without your rooms and both for \$1.00 per day.

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### **HOW COLD AFFECTS SOUNDS**

Namerous Examples Can Be Given, to Explain.

A close observer describes two phetomens of nature not easily explained: First, that natural sounds are very Efferent in the colder than in the and that waters have different tints

if the colder and warmer months. A number of examples occur to Prove the first phenomenon. Who has noticed the contrast in the noise of the wind in different seasons when it blows around the corner of the box see in summer what a soft, mellow time it has and in winter what a

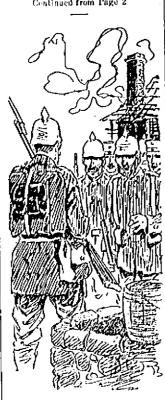
tarah, rough whistle? Then, again, let us stroll along the It's, and we will observe that the water will then make a gentle, babbling 5122.1. while in November or winter It will, with not great volume, make a

Erarga gurgling noise.
Sail again, if we ramble to the The during late spring or early sums frame and mildness the wind has test blowing through the tops of the trees; on the other hand, what a rear-

ice it makes in cold weather. Pertaps the trees being with or thout follage may cause some difsince, but it will be observed in May, leftre the leaves are out to any extent, there is even then a marked dif-200 between that time and Decem-Often we have heard it along eraph wires during the summer sal winter, and have noted the contrust-St. Lenis Globe Democrat.

### THE CONFESSIONS OF A GER-! PUTTS SOCIETY FOR NURSING MAN DESERTER

Continued from Page 2



Curred and Gnashed Their Teeth

God of the Belgians was not there to protect life.

wern warned not to use the water. This, of course, had the effect of making the woldiers hate the people from whom they could expect only death. In this way the victors instincts of our men were kroused.

The water, of course, was nowhere polsoned. These lies were told to brooke intred of the Belgians among oor soldlers.

In the evening, at dask, we reached village cast of the Bertrix. There we found polyoned water also. In the middle of the village we builted and I could see through a front window of a house before which I stood. In a miserable home of a laborer we saw a woman. She ching to her children as if afrain they would be torn away from her. Buddenly a stone as large as a fist was thrown through the window lote the room and a little girl was connied on the right band.

In this village we were billeted in a burn. With some contrades, I went to the vilinge to buy food. We obtained ham, bread and wine at a farmhouse, but the people refused any payment because they considered us guests. They only usked that we should not burt them. We pidd them neverthe less for everything, in German money, There, as everywhere else we went, we found the population in mortal terror of us. The people trembled whenever a German soldler entered their home.

To be continued

### OVER THE TOP

Continued from Page 6

mained still, about four feet from me In a sort of sitting position. I called to him, "Are you hart badly, Jock?" but no answer. He was dead, A dark red smudge was coming through his tunl-right under the heart. The blood ron down his bare knees, making a horrible sight. On his right side he carried life water bottle. I was crazy for a drink and tried to reach this, but for the life of me could not negotiate that four feet. Then I became unconscious. When I woke up I was in an advanced first-aid post. I asked the doctor if we had taken the trench. "We took trench and the wood beyond, all right," he said, "and you fellows did your bit; but, my lad, that was thirtysir hears ago. You were lying in No and a half. It's a wonder you are ally-He also told me that out of the twenty that were in the raiding party, seventeen were killed. The officer died of wounds in crawling back to our trench and I was severely wounded, but one fellow returned without a scratch, without any prisoners. No doubt this chap was the one who had sneezed and Improperly cut the barbed wire.

In the official communique our treuch

raid was described as follows: "All quiet on the western front, ex cepting in the neighborhood of Good-mecourt wood, where one of our raiding parties penetrated into the German

It is needless to say that we had an use for our persuaders or come-alongs as we brought back no prisoners, and until I die Old Pepper's words, "Personally I don't believe that that puri of the German trench is occupied," will always come to me when I hear some fellow trying to get away with a fish; statement. I will judge it accordingly.

(To be Continued.)

The Sixth Sense. Human beings have a real sixth sense, says belience, in the shape of a sense of equilibrium. This sense is coming in for much intensive study to day, because it is probably the most important qualification for the successfol asistor. It has been found to re side in three tiny canals in the inner car. These three canals are located in the bone of the skull and are filled with a liquid in which nerve filaments from the auditory nerve terminate. In some way not yet clearly understood, through these canals and nerves the individual can tell, without being able to see or feel, just how nearly up-right his position is. The sense is much more keenly developed in some people than in others.



Mrs. Herbert Shipman of Washington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edson Brudley, has exchanged her place to Washington's most exclusive society to serve as a trained mirso in France, and is now on her way to the front. Beveral months ago when her husband left the rectorship of the Church of the Heavenly Rest in New York to became a chaphain at Spartanburg, S. C., Mrs, Shipanin began training in a New York hospital.

MAN HAS OLD GOLD PIECE

It Was Coined 120 Years Ago, With Value Omitted and in Now a Curio.

Mucun, O.-Recently B. B. Gray of Pheblicon was in Macon and bought a ten-dallar gold piece which hore the dute of 1707. This gold piece was of unusual shape, being the size of a half-dollar, and about as thick as a sliver quarter. (In one slife it had the word "Liberty" over a bust, the face of which resembled that of Queen Victoria. It also bud 10 stars.

On the reverse side there was the usual spread eagle and shield with the words "E Pluribus Unum" and 13 sines, with the words "United States of America," The number of dollars this gold piece represented were not indicated anywhere on It.

Mr. Gray said that it was given to him a good many years ago by a friend. In New York, who had two of them. The statement was made by the donor that there were only about 12 or 13 of these gold pieces issued when it was discovered that they did not indicate the value, the \$10 having been unitted. Then the discovery of the onlisslon the government attempted to recall the gold pieces, but they were such oddities that they were very highly treasured by the holders.

Mr. Gray states that it is his information that the \$140 was offered for each one that could be recovered. He says he thinks that lansparch as that was the price before the day of automobiles, that the freak gold piece ought at least be worth the price of a fliver now, and stands ready to make such a swap.

### NEWS FOR LOVERS OF CHEESE

Ripest, Most Delicious and Most Per-Ishable Limburger Now Made in United States,

lovers who have felt bereft since the supply of their fuverite food has been cut off by the war are finding comfort In the fact that "the ripest, most deiteleus and most perishable limburger' now is inanufactured in the United States in quantity sufficient to supply ell demands.

At least this is the announcement of the food administration at Wash-Ington In a letter to the Senttle chamher of commerce.

"Grocers and butchers, start healthy choose department—it will help win the war," says the food administration.

### Refining of Metals.

A smelting and refining company handles nearly all tactule excepting from in producing brasses, bearing met als, solders, type metals, etc., using copper, tin, lead, zine, antimony, aluminum pickel, manganese bronze, phosphor copper and tin and bismuth. The daily production includes 40 tilles of wire solder, 100,000 pounds of brass ingots, 50,000 pounds of babbitt and three miles of lead pipe. The refining each day aggregate 40,000 pounds of copper, 20,000 pounds of zinc, and 30,000 pounds of leid.

North American Moose

The moose is the largest living representative of the deer family, and is found in North America. The elk is native of northern Europe and is con sidered by many zoologists to be the same species, except that it is smaller. A full grown moose may be six and one-half to seven feet tall at the shoulder and weigh 1,000 to 1,500 pounds. On account of endurance and strength the moose is frequently symbolic, persons of unusual power being said to be "As strong as a bull moose."

#### Net Contents 15 Pluid Drach 900 Drops For Infants and Children. **Mothers Know That** Genuine Castoria Always Avegetable Preparation for As similating the Food by Regula-ting the Stomaths and Renels of Bears the INFANTS/CHILDREN Signature Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheen uncess and liest Contains neither Oplain, Morphine no Mineral, NOT NAH COTIC of Rulps of OLITIC SAYLEL ITTOOR cipe of Wallis Section Pumphin Section A helpfulllemedy for Consilpation and Diarrices. Use and Feverishness and · Loss of Seems resulting therefrom inhaboty. For Over Far Simile Signature of Cat H. Flatetics Thirty Years THE GENERAL GORDAY. Exact Copy of Wrapper. SPECIAL SECURITION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

to the property of the state of

### The Burroughs Statement Machine



The Burroughs Statement Machine prints Months, Dates, "Dr.," "Cr.," "Ral., makes carbon copies, etc.

It can be furnished in the visible printing style of machine-or with the famous Duplex feature, for storing away balances and giving automutic total of all statements sent out.

It insures accuracy in every statement and sends them out on time.

When your Statements are out it can be used the balance of the month on all your figure work-making complete, accurate records possible.

No cost or obligation to try it out in your own office or store, on your own work.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.

FRED FAVOR, Sales Manager,

17 welcon House Pl., Providence, It. J.

### DISEASE SPREAD BY ANIMALS

Scientists and Physicians Have Prepared a Strong Indictment Against the Beasts.

Although unimals are not affected by the sickness and communicable disses of man, yet, for some unexplainable reason, the scientists and physiclans declare that a whole host of ofttimes fatal allments of manking are traceable to the beasts, says Popular Science Monthly,

The horse is blamed for spreading glanders, rables, lockjaw and other diseases of five or more syllables. Dogs and cats are branded as the circula tors of rables, parasitic worms of dif-ferent kinds, fless and ticks.

The cow is the worst offender. The list of diseases laid at her barn door is headed with tuberculosis and grows constantly more blood-curdling, untiwe wonder why physicians and actentists consent to the use of milk, butter and cheese which still lead the dietitians' list of nutritives

Rats, soultrels and fleas spread the hubonic plague. We are prepared to believe that lice and hedbugs, files and mosquitoes are the rapid transit lines for yellow fever and malaria. We are willing to forego the luscious syster all the year around, if need be, to avoid typhoid fever.

Slik Jersey Jumpers. Decidedly cherming are the silk jersev imports alipped on over perfectly simple plain skirts, and emphasis of outline can be imparted through the simple means of a sash.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

All life and action upon the snow have an added coophusis and significance. Every expression is understood. Summer has few finer pictures than this winter one of the farmer fodder ing his cattle from a stack upon the clean snow-the movement, the sharply defined figures, the great green flakes of hay, the long files of nationt cows, the advance just arriving and pressing eagerly for the choice morsels-and the bounty and provision It suggests.

severe artist! No longer the canvas and the pigments, but the marble and the chisel. . . . I see the hills, builging with great drifts, lift themselves cold and white against the sky, the black lines of fences here and there obliterated by the depth of the snow. Presently a for barks away up the pext mountain, and I imagine I see blin sitting there in his fors upon the lliuminated surface, and looking down in my direction.—John Burroughs.

Little Known of Shooting Stare.

Our knowledge of shooting stars extends into the oldest history of humanity, hack into prehistoric times. Yet today no one knows exactly what a shooting star is, or from where it comes. An hypothesis proposed in 1875 and generally accepted today, is that meteorites are fragments broken from small planetary masses by volcanic explosions, brought about by a sudden expansion of gasses, steam and probably hydrogen. The broken bits, after their separation, are believed to arrange themselves in awarms which cross the orbit of the earth in accordance with a definite law. Shoot of stars, then, undoubtedly come from within our solar Astem and are broken bits of a world body destroyed by wheatic events. Many meteorites have been found in Arizona.-Popular Science Monthly.

# JAMES P. TAYLOR,

130

Thames Street.

# Clothing

**GENTLEMEN'S** 

# Farnishing Goods.

Rogers, Peet & Co.'s CLOTHING.

### Special Bargains!

For the northydays we offer on eattre

Dall and Whiter Woolens,

Comprishes the best cools and styles to found in foreign and domestic fabric, at 4 per cent fees than our regular prices, The we do in order to make room for our Spring and Sammer styles, which we will receive about Feb 22. We guscantes the make-up our goods to be the lest and to give general existention,

J. K. McLENNAN, 184 Thames Street

NEWPORT, IL L



Parchase the "NEW HOME" and vory with hase all the avert as the price you just. The elamination of energy reports the elamination of energy reports and produced the produced from the energy of material linears. I "ning service at minimum cost. But a many the "REWHOME", WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME.

THE NEW HOLF SELECTED A SPIRAL GOLGANNUE, MASS.

DEALER WANTED

### LOOSE LEAF BINDERS

We handle the famous I-P Line of Loose Lenf Bindors and Forms. You've seen them advertised in the Saturday Evening Post and other publications.

1000 LOOSE LEAF DEVICES AND FORMS FOR EVERY PURPOSE AND FOR EVERY BUSINESS.

Ring Binders, Post Binders Sectional and Whole), Spring Sack Hoklers, and Patent Steel

MERCURY PUB, CO., 182 THAMES ST.

### NOTICE

OFFICE OF Newport Gas Light Co

181 THAMES ST.

No Coke will be sold or orders received for same until further notice,

### Newport Gas Light Co.

Grandmother in Eighteen Days. A lady green bug becomes a grandmother in 18 days. One can imagine, then, notes a naturalist, the multitudinous armies of these insects that may develop in the course of a season. Their werst for is a tiny black fourwinged fly that deposits an egg in each bug it comes across, its larva consuming the bug's inside works and using Its shell for a house.

With the Farmer.

Money may make the more go, but what interests the average farmer more than that is the fact that he must keep the mare going to make money.

Çekanlıntığı bi franhtinin bert

### The Mercury.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHES CO.

Mans : Petermane

Saturday, April 27, 1918



Secretary McAdoo says that the United States will have 1,800,000 men in France very seen.

Lattroad administration has ordered the Baltimore & Ohio trains to run Into the Pomosylvania terminal in New York beginning next Sunday.

The debt of Germany at the date is estimated to be about thirty billions. It never will be paid. If that nation succeeds in paying the interest it will aurprise the world.

The German public is getting very uneasy at the long delay of the promised victory on the West front. There will be a day of reckoning for the Kaiser some time with his own people,

From ten to fifteen per cent is to he added to the price of rubber tires at an early date. This adds another item to the expensive luxury of owning an automobile.

Owing to a lackness in enforcing the laws against liquor selling to soldiers and sailors the United States has taken over the police control of Philadelphia. The city is now practically under government control much to the disgrace of the local authorities.

Rhode Island, with over seventeen million subscriptions to the Liberty Loan to her credit, is far ahead of Haine, New Hampshire and Vermout and nearly equal to Connecticut. Maine has subscribed only \$2,895,000, New Hampshire \$6,756,000, and Vermont \$4,178,000, Connecticut \$23,458,-000 and Massachusetts \$95,128,000.

The civilian machinists of this city have very wisely voted not to cease work for twenty-four hours on May 1st, as a protest against the execution of Thomas J. Mooney of San Francisco, convicted of throwing bombs into a preparedness parade in that city on July 22, 1916, which caused the death of many people.

Governor Beeckman's popularity extends outside of this state. For the second time he has been invited to I speak in Fall River. He was the guest of honor at the dinner by King Philip Lodge, F. & A. M., at Fall River Monday evening on its annual members' night lie told briefly of his recent trip to the battlefields of Europe, U. S. Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts was also a speaker.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger editorially says:--"Mr. President, how big an army must we raise? Tell the people and they'll do it. Only tell us. Nothing would serve so well to fill the nation with grim determination and the motors were traveling 400 miles a resolute courage as a statement from the White House that we must be pre- | planes are now being shipped abroad in ; pared to send an army of 10,000,000 men to Europe and must make our preparations accordingly.'

Vice President Buckland a few days ago held out hopes that the stockholders of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. might look for a dividend soon of from 1 to 3/5 per cent. This seems to have 99 Per Cent. of Students Will Do Summer War Work been vetoed from a statement by a i prominent director, who says:-

The New Haven will have uses for its money which will be of greater benefit to the stockholders in the long run than paying it out in dividends. The additions and betterments now in pro-cess will require 12 months to complete. and will result in an estimated operating saving of \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 a year. Obviously, until these have been financed it would not be prudent to pay out earnings in dividends.

Both parties are making preparations for the Congressional and Senatorial fight this fall. The hig contest will be in the Senate. The indications are that the Republicans will gain control of the house as the margin for the dominant party is now very slight. To gain control of the Senate will require the political change of five states to the Republican party and the holding of the states they already have. There are thirtysix Senstors to be elected. Of the thirty-six to be elected sixteen are pretty sure to be Democrats and fourteen Republicans. The latter party has hopes of making a gain in New Hampshire, New Jersey, Illinois, Kansas and Delaware. It will be very important for the party not to lose Rhode Island.

### R. I. Soldiers Can Vote for Senator

Rhode Island men in service who are qualified to vote will have an opportunity to mark their ballots for United Stales Senator as well as the other officials mentioned in Section 4 of the articles of amendment to the State Constitution. In response to the request of Gov. Beeckman, the General Assen bly, on the closing night of the session inserted the words "United States Senator" in the set, and in that way it was passed and has been singer. The men bave until June 50 to fire the registration blanks and the Marin must be received at the State. Brus Before Aug. I to be walld.

#### The Drive That Failed

Thirty days ago the Germans began their much advertised drive - the 'push' which was to annihilate, the Allied armies on the west front and thus bring the war to a glorious finish, from the Bun viewcoint.

For thirty days every available man every available gun, every available weapon has been used by the Germans. Everything that ingenuity could devise in the way of poison gas, liquid flome and other Run inventions has been utilized.

For thirty days overwhelming numbers of doomed men have been hurled in scenningly undless waves against the Allied lines. Laves have been sacrificed with a lavishness that has caused a thrill or horror to chid the givinged

For thirty days, although they have bent it, the Germans have failed to break through the British or French ine. They may try for another thirty days or thirty times thirty days, butthe Allied line will stand as firm as it was on the historic March 21 when the present drive began.

And the American overseas Army, the 1,500,000 freemen we are sending over, is still intact and in reservo for the great smash which will rout the Hun back across the Rhine and end the

#### 100,000 Cars to be Built

The Government is soon to let contracts for building 100,000 freight care which are to cost \$300,000,000. It is claimed that this is only about one quarter of what are actually needed at No cars have been built for years, owing to the manner in which the railroads have been hampered by hostile legislation. Before the war there were 2,500,000 freight cars in the United States which were not more than enough to meet transportation demands of peace industries. The aver age life of a freight car being 15 years this meant a depreciation of 7 per cent annually, or 175,000 cars. In other words, the railroads of this country to keep abreast of industrial demands of peace times alone, would have to build 175,000 cars per annum and there has been no appreciable amount of freight car construction in this country since 1906. It was, therefore, obvious that when America entered the war and put her own requirements with those of the Allies on the railroads there remained but one climax-confusion and congestion all over the country.

#### Airplanes Over There

More than 400 motor and accessory plants are now engaged in the manufacture of motors, planes, and equipment of flying machines. A prominent speaker in Philadelphia the other day said that no man who was ready to fly was without complete equipment for his

When the war began the Government had less than 200 planes and the Signal Corps had but 1,462 men and officers. Now there are 22,000 Liberty motors under way and the Signal Corps has 151,000 men and officers, including the men abroad, in training and preparing

Liberty motors had ascended to a height of 20,000 feet in tests, and had met all speed requirements. Some of day and one had flown 6,000 miles. Airparts and are being assembled over there. The wings, which are the bulky part of the machines, are made over there, the engines and most of the other parts being American production.

### Patriotism at Dartmouth

(From the N. Y. Times)

Ninety-nine per cent, of the Dart-outh undergraduates have signed up for patriotic war work this summer. All Spring vacations have been omitted so that the college will close in May, giving nearly four months for

work.
Fifty men will enlist immediately, while 250 are already engaged in and 342 are now seeking war work. The most popular jobs are airplane making, manition manufacturing and shipbuilding, with farming the least attention

tractive Dartmouth has at fewest 1,000 Alumni in military service. Seven hundred and seventy-five undergrad-ustes have left college to take their part in the war and one-sixth of the Faculty, including President Hookins, is giving its entire time to war work.

### Mr. Taft in Overalls

Former President Taft has a great big job. He is working for America. Never mind his official position or title. He works hard at his job. Secretary Daniels said the other day that "perhaps before the war closes we shall see ex-President Taft in overalls. I know he would wear them if he could thereby bring victory nearer. Taft's job is everybody's job, or should be. It is up to all the rest at least to take off their

The reports say that the crop outlook for wheat is good. Under present conditions it is probable that a winter wheat yield of 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 bushels may be secured, while the spring wheat crop may aggregate 250.-600,000 to 275,000,000 bushels. After allowing 440,000,000 bushels of wheat for consumption, \$1,000,000 bushels for seed, and 105,000,000 bushels exported to date, the Daily Train estimates that the United States on April 1 had 64. 000,000 bushels for export to the end of the season, and for carry-over into new the content of the called soon. a crop.

#### PORTSMOUTH.

Jiron gar Regulo Corrogondons

The marriage of Miss Claudia Ghalys Brazil, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Juseph Brazil, to Mr. Farcell John Lynch, a well known lawyer of New York, took place in St. Anthony's church at 4 o'clock Saturday afternaon, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Father Manue J. De Harres. The matron of lonor was the hidde's sister, Mrs. Joseph Pacheo, and the lest min, Mr. Albert Rim of New York. The bride wore a traveling pown of nay but trientine, desing pown of nay but trientine, deding pown of many blue triculine, de-signed by Madame Jean of New York, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Mrs. Paches were a navy blue coat suit and carried a bouof tea roses.

Mter the ceremony the bridal party went to the home of the bride, where a wending luncheon was served. The house was decovated with bride coses and terms. The wedding was private, only members of the immediate families being present, among them Mrs. Garden and Mrs. C. Baker of New York, Mrs. R. Labello of Providence and Mrs. Marion O'Neill of Fall River. The wedding gifts were numerous and beautiful. Among them were cut plass, silver, china and a large sum of money in gold.

The bridal party left on the New York boat for a short wedding trip.

The bridal party left on the New York boat for a short wedding trip, which will include a visit to Savatoga Springs. As the party went on deck the orchestra on the boat, which had been notified of their arrival by some friend, played the bridal march from "Lohengrin" much to their surprise. After their return Mr. and Mrs. Lynch will reside in New York.

Mrs. Ruth E. Sweet, widow of James Sweet, died suddenly at her home late Friday evening, in her eighty-minth year. She was born in Middletown, daughter of the late Thomas and Sudaughter of the late Thomas and Susan (Cornel) Coggeshall, and lived in that town all her early life, receiving her education in the Oliphant School. She is survived by one son, Mr. Thomas J. Sweet, and two daughters, Mrs. George Sisson and Mrs. Frank S. Boyd, all of this town. One daughter, Mrs. Levi Norbury (Maud), died a number of years ago. Five grants number of years ago. Five grand-children and four great-grandehildren survive. The funeral took place on Monday from her residence on West Main Road.

Mr. Charles L. Fish and his sisters, Mrs. Famy Southwick and Mrs. Sampson, have moved to the Brownell cottage on East Main Road.

Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott has re-turned to her home, "Oak Glen" on Union street, after a four weeks' visit in New York.

Mrs. John McKee of Winthrop, lass, was guest of Captain and Mrs. Oliver Hicks recently.

On acount of the absence of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Lowden, who is attending the Conference, there was no service at the Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday, A large gathering congregated at the Friends' Church to hear Mr. Sharwell from the Young Men's Christian Association of New

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pennypacker of Cambridge, Mass., are at "Willowbrook.

Miss Maria Hambly, who has been caring for Mrs. Fannie Manchester, who has been ill with rheumatism, has teturned to her home in Twerton. Mrs. Hortense Vierce and her daughter, Miss Emily Pierce, are now with Mrs. Manchester.

Mr. Joseph Sentance, of Watertown Arsenal, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Edward Saddington. Mr. Sentance is recuperating from an injury to his foot, which he received while employed at the Arsenal.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hare and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hare and family have moved to Middletown, where they will reside on Purgatory Road. Mr. Hare has been employed by Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt at Sandy Point Farm as gardener, and has resided in the Coggeshall cottage on Sandy Point avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Mooney of Providence have removed their household goods and have taken up their residence in Portsmooth. They are occupying the house on the East Main Road formbrly the residence of Col. and Mrs. Arthur Sherman and family.

Mrs. Kathryn A. Cooper has been appointed to take charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the town, edist Episcopal Church of the town. Mrs. Cooper is a native of Ohio. and was a graduate from Simpson College, lowa, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Letters and received the degree of Master of Arts of that institution, After a course in theology int Boston University, receiving the degree of S. T. B., she took a deacon-ess training at the Deaconess Schools in Boston and Chicago. She has been engaged in the deaconess work for 20 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Macomber, who have been spending the winter in Newport with their daughter. Mrs. Rederick MacLeod, have returned to their home at "Immokelee Farm."

Mrs. Walter Chase of this town and Miss Ruth Anthony of Tiverton, R. L. have been for a short stay in Keene

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hedley have received word from their son William of his safe arrival in France, in good health. Mrs. Alfred Hedley and two of his safe arrival in France, in good health. Mrs. Alfred Hedley and two daughters are spending a few days with Mr. Hedley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthar Hedley, while Mr. Hedley is in New London, Conn., in the worldy of the government. employ of the government.

Much needed repairs are being made to Middle Road. The road machine is turning in the ruts, which in some places are 12 and 14 inches deep. Many automobiles have been forced to have a team of horses added to their motive power to help them over the worst place.

Mr. Chester Hedley, who has been in Nantucket on a business trip, has returned to his home in this town.

Rev. Everett P. Smith, who has been spending a few days in New York and Washington, has returned to his home at St. Mary's Rectory.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cory have re-Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cory have re-ceived word from their son Charles, who has been in the hospital at Camp Ducus for two weeks, that he is bet-ter and is hoping for a discharge this week, as a patient. He is doing hos-pital work at Devens.

Miss Relen Allen of Attlebom is :

WEATHER BULLETIN



vi it'ng hor grandmother, Mrs. Eunice A. Greene, Her father, Rev. W. H. Allen, has been apointed to the Thanes Street Methodist Church in Newport.

The third degree was two candidates, Messrs, Jethro Hauri son Peckham and Henry Chester Hed son Feekham and rienry these reco-ley, at a meeting of Eureka Lodge of Masons, Tuesday evening. A supper was served at the conclusion of the ceremony. A large number of visit-ors came from Newport and Fall

The Helping Hands met with Mys. David Hedley on Tuesday evening, when plans were made for a May basket sale to be held next week.

Mr. Levi Durfee of Tiverton, who is to go to Camp Devens next Saturday, was guest Tuesday of his brether, Mr. Androw J. Durfee and family. Mr. Durfee is well known in this town, being formerly employed by Mr. John B. Gorton.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brazil of Sprague street have received word from their son Frank of his safe arrival in France.

Mr. and Mrs. Connelly and son of Fall River have moved into the upper tenement owned by Mr. John B. Gov-

Miss Carolyn D. Anthony, who has been spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. James Newman of Boston, has returned to her home. White in Bos-ten Miss Anthony attended the opera.

#### Board of Aldermen.

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen Thursday ovening, Street Commissioner Sullivan stated that he had accomplished about all the work on Bath Road that is possible until the deed for the Wetmore lands can be received from Senator Wetmore. City Clerk Entlerton reported that he had communicated with Senator Wetmore in regard to this matter, and that the latter is ready to give the deed as soon as he is assured that the railroad company will move their tracks as required to conform to the Obnstead plan. The matter was discussed to some extent and it was finally agreed to appoint a committee to confer with the local superintendent of the Bay State Street Railway and obtain assurance that the work will be done. The failure to receive the deeds holds up all work on the road, and the street commissioner has been obliged to lay off some of the men whom he had started on the job.

The Red Cross Society applied for the use of one of the city buildings on the City wharf for a distributing station, and the request was granted. Much routine business was transacted, and a number of licenses of various kinds were granted.

> Weekly Almanac, MAY, 1918 STANDALD TIME.



### Marriages.

Oil Anth (2nd, at the residence of her brother 1d income W. S. Haw, U. S. N., Bridesport, Come, b. the Rev. Atexander Allson, Jr., Mess C. Gertrade H. as of 14th etty to Mr. Leseph H. Fre erick of M. dison, N. J.

### Deaths.

In this city, 19th host, Peter Murphy In this city, 19th host, Peter Murphy In this city, 19th inst., Marilla, widow of George Hardwick.

In this city, 1st and, Charles Napoleon Hart, agod 61 years, In this city, 19th host He M. Ha., agod 6 months and 7 days.

In this city, 23th in the Perance, widow of Robert H. Bennett.

In this city, 23th in the addenty, Carolyn H. Wife of Edward A. Edea.

In this city, 23th in the addenty, Carolyn H. Wife of Edward A. Edea.

In this city, 24th last., Nora J., wide of lawrence P. Denabue.

In Middle lown, 24th last., Charles McCoy, Infant son of Henry D. ad Ada Allen, aged 9 month and 40 days.

In Middle lown, 18th last., I dward T. Corey, In his 25t year.

In Portsmouth, 19th last, Ruth A., Widow of Japan Sweet to New 19th 19th 19th 19th, 19th, 19th 19th, 19th 19th, 19th 19th, 19th 19th, 19th 19th, 19th 19th, 19t

In his 21st year.

In his 21st year.

In Portsmouth, 19th inst., Huth A., widow of James Sweet, in her 28th year.

In Hattimore, Md., April 19th, 14st, Laura Patterson, adulgher of the late Edward and Sidney Smith Patterson, and anni of Mrs. Elleba tyer, Jr., in the 9th year of her age.

In Providence, Adv. Inst., Oliver Perry Cjarke of East Greenwich, in his 6th year.

سواديا بالمستوان والمستدر

### HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and wishing information for themselves or friends regarding tentements, houses turnished and unfurnished, and farms or sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to

### A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

102 Bellevue Avenue. Newport, R. I. Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in

Mit. Laylor's agency.

1811.

He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the principal States and Notary Public.

Has a branch office open all summer in Jamestown for summer villas and country of some

TO NEW YORK FALL RIVER LINE Lv. Long Wharf daily 9.30 P. M.

Fare \$3.00 Baluta etc. at 15 Printiffa Sil. or Wharf Offic THE NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

### **NEW ENGLAND NEWS** IN TABLOID FORM

### Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankeeland

Mrs, Rosanna Dillodne of Bangor formerly of Portland, has been appointed matron of the New Red Cross house of Car's Devens for the com-leg summer. Her new duties will begin about May first,

Louis R. Liggett of Boston has acerpted a position of recruiting officer for the United States Chipping Board at a sulary of \$1 a year. He will use his chain of 6000 drug stores as recruiting stations.

Governor McCall has staned the bill to allow an addition to Hoston's lax limit to provide an increase in the salaries of the Boston school teach ers. The bill adds 10 cents this year. 40 cents next year and 50 cents each thereafter to the tax limit for salary

At Providence, R. I. The Standard Off Company, will have a wharfage front of 2000 feet at its new station location on the east side of the harhor. A pler with a frontage of 800 feet had been planned. Options on more land have been taken by agents of the company within the last few days.

A bill designating the Maydower (trailing arbutus) as the official flower of Massachusetta was passed by the state senate. It passed the house last week and now awaits the signature of Governor McCall. A maforlty of the school children of state recently voted in favor of the mayflower.

The Government has taken over the big plants of the Bosch Magneto Company at Springfield, Mass., and Plainfield, N. J. and directors will be named by Allen Property Custodian Palmer to conduct their operations, Investigation showed. It was announced that the company is entirely enemy owned.

Thirty-five thousand men, women and children of the many nationalities which go to make up the population, marched in Friday' Liberty Loan parade at Lawrence, Mass. Six ago, Lawrence had its first Flag day parade, a protest against the "No God, No Master" banner, which had been carried in an I. W. W. parade, and Friday's ontpouring was an equally emphatic condemnation of the efforts of German militarism for world dominton.

A letter received from his aged father in Italy by Chester Orillo, twenty-three years old, of No. 29 Hau-cock street. Dorchester, Mass., urging him to "get onto the job of fighting the Huns quick," sent the young man to the headquarters of the Ward 17 Exemption Board. Although ex-empt as an allen he will go to Camp Dovens. He is six feet three inches tall, weighs 163 pounds, and is clas-sliked as one hundred per cent, perfect physically,

April 17,-Morris McDonald was re president and Charles H. Blatchford clerk of the Maine Central railroad, by the directors, following the annual meeting of the stockholders at Portland. All the directors were re-elected, except that the racancy caused by the death of Seth M. Carter of Auburn was not filled. The directors were authorized to issue bonds for not more than \$3,000, 000, as dremed necessary from time to time, for betterments to the system and for the purchase of new equip-The question of an agreement with the federal sovernment for compensation for the operation of the railroad was left with the directors.

The Navy Yard witnessed one of the biggest dag raisings in its his-Third Liberty Loan swung to the breeze last Friday. The yard went "over the ton" the day prior with a subscription of over \$320,000, and the loan committee at the yard hopes to see this amount doubled before the first of May. Only \$300,000 however was needed to assure the yard of its Eight shops in the yard have through" with 100 per cent. "come through" subscription and several more are above the 95 per cent mark. There is keen rivalry among the workers to see who will subscribe the largest amount. One worker, earning \$23 a week, took out a \$1000 bond.

Boston last Friday saw its second parade in the interests of the third Liberty loan. In sharp contrast to the great outpouring of civilians who marched through the streets for many hours on April 6, the demonstration was wholly of a military and naval character. It was designated not merely to stimulate the buying of Liberty bonds but also to call attention to the lessons of Patriot's day, a legal holiday in the state in commen oration of the battles of Concord and Legington. Secretary of the Navy Daniel: reviewed the parage. The reviewing Many was erected in front of the State house where the secretary was assigned a place beside Governor McCall and Mayor Peters. The long line of troops from Camp Devens, harbor forts and training stations, followed by detachments of blue jackets and marines, was headed by Brig Gen John A. Johnston, commander of the department of the northeast. All the army and navy organizations marched with full service equipment

Twenty thousand four hundred and lighty attitches have to be taken to knitting one pair of thumbless mitte. Mrs. Eliza Boiwell of Sanford Me. who was \$2 in February, eince September I has knitted \$1 pairs of these milts, making a total of 1,563,660 stitches. In addition she has both ted since the war began 175 spenges; north. Mucha is now a decs and several sweaters for the Loys at 1 It has a population of 5,000.

The latest Innovation in speeding up war work, has been put into a feet at Lynn. Mass, where a place and a woman to play it were today is. stalled in the stitching room of a sher factory.

Another big shipment of  $Cul_{\Omega_0}$ raw sugar arrived in Boston harby, last week. In the holds of a Danks steamer from Calbarien and Sagaab Grande. It consisted of 13,500 logs comaining 6.240,000 journls.

James Purdy of Southbridge, Mass who has been a blacksmith for stay five years, is still, at the age of eighty-seven, encaged in the shap by has lead for three decades. He is a native of Digby County, N. H.

Springfield, Mass., April 17.—Threat. ened with a ride on a rall and a dark. ing from a fire hose unless he sayserthed for a Liberty bond an enplaye of a large manufacturing plant in Springfield, Mass., busy with war orders, capitulated. The man, a natire of Germany hed hitherto refused to help boost the factory's bonds qualy though earning large pay.

There were fifty-seven deaths from pagumonia in Boston the past week The lotal number of deaths for the week was 256 against 255 the correspunding week last year. Hein disease chimed twenty-nine, tuberculosis twenty-seven, and messless four. There were 326 cases of mensies. The deaths in hospitals and public institutions were 126.

Governor Beeckman of laland algued an act passed by the general assembly requiring every mis between the ages of 18 and 50 to be employed for at least thirty-six hours a week. The act is similar to the New Jersey "anti-loafing" law. The Covernor also signed an act estab-lishing a zone fare system for the street railways in the State control ted by the Rhode Island company.

The total sale of thrift stamps in Maine up to April 1, according to State Administrator Herbert J. Brows was \$1,208,000. This is an average was \$1,205,000. This is an average per capita of \$1.54. Cumberlar! leads with a total of \$340,000 ats Penobscot is second with \$129.60. In per capita Portland is first with \$2.84 and Knox is second with \$1.91 Sagadahoe made the largest gain the the last month-118 per cent. There has been a falling off in the average sales of nearly one half since April 1.

The high water mark as regards the amount of fish handled was reached during the year 1917, according to the testimony of William K. Bearle ley, manager of the Boston Fish Pic Company, at the ederal hearing before Examiner Matheson. The hearity is on the suit by the government against the fish interests, alleging t violation of the Sherman act. Th witness also declared that during be: year prices also reached the higher point in the 10 years' experience & the exchange.

Mombers of the Board of Police and License Commission of Fall River & conference with city and naval suforlites at Newport, R. I. gave assurances that the sale of liquor in the neighboring city, beginning May I would be conducted so that men is uniform could not obtain it. Because of the thousands of naval men her the sale of liquor is barred withing radius of five miles, and fears wen entertained that when license reinto effect in Fall River, 18 miles away the spirit of the Navy Depart ment's ruling would be defeated.

Details have been announced 2 Springfield, Mass., of a plan backe! by the Chamber of Commerce the will be submitted to the War Depart ment for a triangular training come for student aviators, with Mineola L Springfield and Boston as landis points. The plan originated with X W. Rose, a vice president of the Springfield Aircraft Corporation, 425 would locate hangars on the fell that is being used for trial flights here. The proximity of the aircraft plant for repair work is considered at advantage. It is also suggested that a short course he laid out between this city and the plains, in WestEe? where Camp Bartlett is located.

The fuel shortage in Massacha setts last Winter will be trifling ! comparison with the food scarcity at! deprivation which will be felt zer. Winter unless the agricultural prolem in this State is solved. The statement was made by William A Gaston, former president of the SP ional Shawmut Bank and director le Massachusetts of the United State Public Reserve, Mr. Gaston was 22 chief speaker at a meeting of County agricultural agents in the State House called for the purpose of discussing the enrollment of labor for the cultural needs of the State, Hr 37 clared that volunteering for farm it bor was equally as patriotic as got? into the service, and stater the men between the ages of 15 and who have had farm training should register at once. Mr. Gaston also at bounced that a large number of the lege women will be available farm work this summer, and that the school hoys of the State are being ganized under the U.S. Boys' We'l ing Perraye.

#### Mocha. Mocha, also written Mokha, is 🖰

name of an ancient city in Arches & the share of the Rud sea. It was in merly the capital of the prove Yemen in Arabia. It is 55 miles to west of the Strait of BabeleMail and 100 miles northwest of his From early in the sixteenth of until the middle of the sere tercentury Mocha was the port which the coffee of Yenern was clicily exported, hence coffee a in that part of Arabia and a through the port of Mocha was in now passes through the post of delda, a port about 100 miles 7 a north. Mocha is now a decayed 15

### HAVOC BY 'QUAKE IN CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles Crowds Stampeded by Two Shocks and Many Persons Are Hurt.

#### TWO TOWNS ARE DESTROYED.

Panie in Los Angeles as Walls Are Shattered - Theater Crowds Are Thrown Into Terror-Build-Ings Also Topple.

Los Angeles.-All of southern California and part of western Arizona and Clab were shoken by an earthquake which wrecked virtually all business buildings and loones in Hemet and San Juciato, two laboud towns 45 rottes nontheast of Riverside, Cal., and caused infiner property damage to pracdealir every town and city. The loss to Hemet and San Jucinto was estimuted at \$500,000, and two lives were lost there.

One man was trampted to death in a panie at Santa Monlea. A woman was colured by failing from a second story situdow at San Jacinto, and a number of persons were injured there and elsewhere, none seriously. Three men entombed in a unguesite mine tunnel near Hemot probably were saved by fellow workers who drove an air shaft to them and were expected to dig them

The severity of the shock seemed greatest inland, but it was distinctly apparent at nearly every point over California south from a line from Barstow to the coast and in some parts of Arizonn, although no damage was reported there. Homes all over southern California were shaken, dishes rattled, furniture moved, and In many places the shock caused the occupants to vicate laistly. The shock was reported to have extended as far east as Seligian, Ariz., and Milford,

in Los Angeles, where there were two shocks of ten seconds and thirty seconds each, the earthquake broke a number of burge plate glass windows to office buildings. There was almost pante in the numerous theaters and picture houses, and one woman, Mrs. A. Jacobs, was struck on the head by na Iron fire escape, lowered from above as sho stepped from a theater able entrance.

At the city Jail there was a panic among the prisoners when glass crashed from the upper windows. Bricks fell from the cornice into the street. At a meeting of the Half-Century Club held in the old Normal Center, in the center of the city, the chandeliers fell, and a panic was narrowly averted by the bond playing "My Country, "I's of Thee,"

At Santa Monten, a seaside town pear here, a crowd was on the Municipai Pler, which swayed perilously, and in the rush to escape Frank B. Darbell, a retired minimisentirer of Los Angeles, was thrown down and trampled to death. Several persons were injured.

As the ground tremors increased the walls of brick bulldlugs in the business district toppled over. Roofs creaked and grouned and then fell, often giving way before the side walls had started

### CAPITAL BARS ENEMY WOMEN.

President's Order Provides Permits in Barred Zones--Must Register.

Washington.—Arrangementsureneurly completed for the registration of Genoun enemy alien women. Prestdent Wilson Issued a proclamation dissifying all women of German birth and all women of Austrian-Hangarian nationality as enemy altens and applying to them the same restrictions and

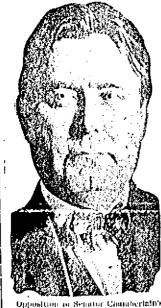
American Medals of Honor

It will surprise many to learn that a medal of honor of the United States, given for bravery on the field of battle, has existed ever since the Civil war. It is a five-pointed star of rose-gold flu-ish, bearing the head of Minerva and the Inscription, "United States of America," Upon each point of the star is an oak leaf. The star itself is encircled by a green enamel laurel Surmounting the star and wreath is an eagle resting on a bar, upon which is the word "Valor" in taised letters. The reverse side is left plain for engraving the name of the recipient, which is preceded by the inscription, "The Congress to ---." The decoration is pendent from a concealed tin hy blue watered-silk ribbon, upon which are embiazoned 13 stars in white. The medal, which is the same in every instance, is bestowed upon commissioned and noncommissioned ranks allke.

Dog Brought Criminal to Justice. Traced by a dog, a criminal was rought to justice at Johannesburg. South Africa, recently. At the trial interesting evidence was given by the Police as to how the accused was traced by dogs after the scent was taken by one of the dogs from the described the dog's movement until it there were two natives and two bels. The two natives were sitting on the out look and the dog went up and smelled one of them. She then went to the racant bed, smelled that, sat the vacant bed and the dog went accased's companion and a d little placed her ferepaws on closes and barked. She subsequentexed accused out when he was pataled with eight other matives.

### WILLIAM E BORAH

Idaho Senator Says Chamberlain BIB Contravenes Constitution.



fall to court martial spies and propa gandints spring to the front whe Boroh of Idaho lowiched an attack upon the bill, terming it absolutely unconstitutional and having no necessity

### KILLS COURTS-MARTIAL

President Calls a Halt on Bill Aping Prussianism.

Proposed Measure Cause of Assistant Attorney General Warren's Resignation,

Washington.-President Wilson announced opposition to any legislation intended to curtail the jurisdiction of the civil courts for the period of the war. In a letter to Senator Overman of North Carolina the preshlept asserted the opinion, that the Chamberlain bill, which would try sedition cases by court martini, was unconstitutional.

The controversy in Congress over the proposed measure served also to develop the first explanation for the resignation of Assistant Attorney General Churles Warren. In a letter to Representative Gordon of Ohio Attorney General Gregory said Mr. Warren had drawn the bill and sent it to Congress without the knowledge of the department of justice

The President's letter follows: "My Dear Senator-Thank you for your letter of yesterday. I am heartlobliged to you for consulting me about the court martial bill, as per-haps I may call it for short. I am wholly and unalterably opposed to such legislation and very much value the opportunity you give me to say so. I think it is not only unconstitutional, but that in character it would put us nearly upon the level of the very prople we are fighting and nifecting to despise. It would be altogether inconsistent with the spirit and practice of America, and in view of the recent legislation—the esplorage bill, the sa-hotage bill and the woman spy bill— I think it is unnecessary and uncalled

for.
"I take the liberty, my dear senator, of expressing myself in this emphatic way because my feeling is very deep about the matter, as I gether your

"It is admirable the way you have been bandling these important bills, and I thank you with all my heart for standing by the bill which bears your name without any compromise of any

"It gives me the greatest satisfaction to tell you how much I have appreciated what you have been doing."

Representative Currie of Michigan, the author of the house bill, said he purposed to press for the adoption of the measure unless assured that imme diate and drastic action was to be taken in spy cases.

WEST VIRGINIA MUST PAY.

Supreme Court Orders Settlement of \$12,393,921 Civil War Debt.

Washington, - West Virginia must pay that part of original Virginia's delst she avoided by separating from that state at the outbreak of the Clvil War, It was announced by the supreme court or the United States will enforce payment.

The payment must be made within

The known; of the Judgment Is \$12. 303,921.

VOTES \$140,000,000 AN HOUR.

House Passed \$1,350,000,000 Naval

Bill in Record Time. Washington,-After the house had passed the naval appropriation bill by prominous vote Representative Brittet. Republican, of Rlinois called atten. Reputations, of Hilmost called at-tention to the new record, saying: The house disposed of the appropria-tion bill at the rate of \$140,00,000 an hour. The monal 500 is the second largest in the bistory of this country, It carries almost \$1,370,000,000 for the building prognouter the mayy.

Scattle, Wash,--Whiting back the world's launching record by an achievement that will startle every Vies Links for the Philod States in

ta acciding days. This clips five days from the previens world record, which was made ; by the Columbia Company of Portland.

### **CERMAN LOSSES KEAVIEST OF WAR**

British and French Mass Large Forces and Await the Expected Teuton Atlack.

200,000 ITALIANS AID HAIG.

French Galn Important Heights Near Amlens-Allies Get First Breath-Ina Spell Since Hindenburg Opened Picardy Drive.

London.-After many days of slaughter a sudden full set in on the western buttle front.

It is the first breathing such Hindenburg has allowed his exhausted troops since he started his supreme drive through Flunders for the Channel ports on April 0.

Also it is the nearest complete ces sation of fighting since March 21, when Ladendorff's spring compaign opened "on the very minute" with the launching of Germany's "win the war" offensive in Picardy.

However, the great buttle is being kept ominously "alive" by a chain of censeless and deadly artillary fire. The bombardments at points all along the 150 mile battle front continue at an intensity which may bring forth at any moment another outbreak of general infantry fighting. Simultaneously the French were

gaining ground in heavy local fight-ing on a five mile front southeast of Amiens, from the Luce to the west bank of the Avre.

Italy has sent 200,000 infantryinen

to serve in the inter-alited army of reserve in France.

The Italian fighters compose the right wing of the reserve, which is subject to the command of the interallied council acting in concert with General Foch,

British advices any this reserve army will number at least 800,000 men. The army will be composed of picked troops from the forces of the Italians, British, French and Americans, each nation contributing 200,000 men.

The Italian troops sent to the French front are veteruns of the great drive against Austria. They are picked men, but as yet none of the Alpha traops has been assigned to their

The Germans have not repeated their thrust along the line running north of Bethune, where they met with a sangulaary repulse. They employed about 75,000 men along a line various-ly reported to be six to ten mites in tength, but gained little or no ground, La Basse canal front is still in British hands, and bridges flung across it by the Tentons have been swept away by the allied artiflery fire.

The blow alined by the French at the very apex of the German lines in Picardy, in front of Amlens, has not been followed up. It is difficult to be-lieve that the allied counter offensive, when it comes, will be launched in this sector. Advices from France would seem to indicate that the blow will be struck at another part of the baille

In the three days since they took Messines ridge the Germans have falled to gain any ground, and their losses in fruitless assaults, according to both official and unofficial accounts, have been extremely heavy.

"We hold the Boche waves, but that is not sufficient; we will do something more," General Foch is quoted as say-

"Our ample reserves are still intact. We are satisfied with the progress of

Weygand to Ald Foch. Washington.—France will be repre-sented in the future at the Allied Counell at Versailles by Ocneral Belln, who was a major general at the beginning of the war, says a diplomatic disputch

received here. He succeeded General Weygand, who is to be the chief collaborator of Gener isslmo Foch.

#### WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

WASHINGTON.-Norweglan salling easels with an aggregate tonunce of 400,000 have been chartered by the Shipping Board for service in American and Pacific waters. These vessels will be utilized to release steamships for transatiantic service.

Pilgrimages.

Of all the races and religious which send pilgrims to Jerusalem, there are none more strange and pathelle than those Russian pensants who come from the depths of their steppes to visit the holy places of their faith. They may be seen winding their way in small groups along the camel track which crosses the plain of Sharon and the mountains of Ephraim, singing their haunting Slav laments. These are the mouliks of old Russia, neighbors, perhaps, in some far-off village, who set out together on this great pligrinage, for which they have saved every kopeck all their lives.-Christian Science Moultor.

Spotless Town Found.

The spotless town of fiction has been discovered at last. It is iminy, Nev., a freight division on the Southera Pacific rallway, and its 300 lababitants are radialy radioaders, says the Wall Street Journal. Its spotlessness Is due to things the town is with-out. It has no saleons, and also no our exponent that wan source users out. It has he saleons, and also no partitive nation, including Germany; just it is skinner & ETC). Corporation have a different sector sector sector sector and the saleon tension of the saleon sector sector sector in the facts and no sector sector. church in the total and no ecceptry on its oft-Nets. Nother can one find a provide of a pare of specific inhalo-traces set for a mails and y and work

### LORD NORTHGLIFFE

Premier Lloyd Georga Loses Publisher's Support.



Austen Chamberlain's appointment to the War Cablnet has furnished Northcliffe the opportunity to train his newspaper guns on the government, and his organs are openly hostile to the government they made possible in December, 1918.

### YANKS' HARDEST FIGHT

Put Up Desperate Resistance in Village of Seicheprey.

Shock Troops Lead in Assault Which Is Preceded by Violent Gas Bombardment,

With the French Army in France.-The attack on the Americans at Seicheprey, east of St. Mildel, now appears to have been a carefully planned operation which had as its object the plercing of the American lines, or perhaps the splitting of the American and French forces, which are holding milecent positions there. It met with defeat, however, and the line, which was dented by the fury of the Teuton attuck, has again been restored.

General Pershing's first report on the German assault upon the American and French forces in the Toul sector is understood to indicate that the Americaps suffered more than two hundred casualties, and to estimate the German losses at between three and four hun-

When an entire German regiment, reinforced by storm troops, attacked the sector held by American troops, Stecheprey, General Pershing's men fought the most serious engagement they have as yet experienced. The attack was made by a consider able force and indications show that important preparations were made

Unusual precautions were immediately taken along the whole sector of the front as soon as the German Intention was known. An extremely heavy hostile bombardment with potnon was shells opened during the course of the night and lasted until five o'clock in the morning.

At that hour the enemy infantry dashed forward, preceded by storm troops which had been brought to the scene especially for the attack, after preliminary training on ground similar to the sector held by the American

The assault was over a line 2,000 yards in length and at several places the enemy succeeded in entering the American lines. They even entered and recupied Selcheprey, where the Americans holding that position of fered the most stubborn defense,

Without a moment's delay, following their retirement at Seicheprey, tha Americans organized, with the French, counter stinck, which was carried out brilliantly, driving the Germans out of the vilinge and taking a number of prisoners.

In this vicinity many prisoners fell into the hands of the allies, while the barbed wire and shell pitted ground were covered with German corpses.

### SALT RHEUM ON BABY'S FACE

And Leg. Scratched Terribly, Could Not Sleep, Very Fretty and Restless,

Troubled Nearly a Year. In Four Weeks Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

"My baby had salt rheum ever since she was two months old. It broke out on her face first, then on her leg. It broke out like a rash and the skin would be sore and dreadfully inflamed. She scratched travibly and could not sleep. She was very fretty and restless.

restless.
"It was on her leg for nearly a year. I then sent for a free sample of Culicura. I bought more, and in about three or four weeks she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. William Curtis, R. F. D. 2, Holland, Mass., 1013. July 3, 1917. Cuticura Scap to cleanse, purify and

beautify, Cuticura Ointment to soften, soothe and heal, are ideal for everyday toilet purp con

Sample Each Urz-card: "Cuttours everywhere

#### NEW THE LIBERTY LOAN

You no doubt wish to subscribe to the new Liberty Loan, issued by the United States Government. These Bonds afford an investment that is Absolutely Secure and yield a liberal return in interest. We will be pleased to receive your subscription for Liberty

### NEWPURT TRUST

NEWPORT, R. I.

## Savings Bank of Newport Quarter Day

Saturday, April 20, 1918

Deposits made on or before above date begin to draw in terest from that day.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

### The National Exchange Bank

At Newport, in the State of Blade Island, at the close of business on March 1, 1915.

	16th Louis	2.531
	Overdiatio, unsecured, 17, 25 25	10,000
		1.101.100
	Liberty Loan Bonds, unpledged,	
	Liberty Lann Bonds, pholyed to secure State, or other deposits or bills 51,000 60	65,900
		215,122
		1.57
ı	Stock of Federal Reserve Black (5) per cent. of subscription)	21,075
ı	Value of banking house 1	2.000
ı	Davi Bethia nwani albertikia banking 00050	15,976
	Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	1.77.1.75
	I that to exist and not appoint dite from actional banks	d,121
	Designation of the Control of the Co	0,122
l	Chooks on other bunks in the same city of town as reporting	100.00
5	Construction Den Den Den Den Den Den Den Den Den De	10, 3
1	Rodemption land with E. S. Trensurer	5,000
ı		
ı	Total	023,720
ı	LEADLLITES	
l		
ı	Line to the second to	#1617.00
ı	Captud atnek paid tu	65,00
Ł	Surplus lond 25.501.23	
i		20, 61
ı		DO: LUC
ł	C. reulating Not a outstanding	5.0
ı	Net amounts due to National Banks	4 1.00
١		
ı		657.00
Ų	Individua, deposits subject to check	15.51
1	Certificates of deposit time in less than 30 days	ا ا
1	1 Certified checks	2
	Dividends unpublication and sentiles to reserve 559,034 (5)	
		25,000
	11. S. Bands borrawed for which confermi Reserve Bank, Including all chilications	,
ļ	U.S. Bradt borrawed for which told dead results and the state of the s	25,000
	U.S. Bradt borrawed for which told dead results and the state of the s	,
	U. S. Bands for rance for which control abstract which may be used to billigations with before its exercise in the property of the thing reduced in the processing money for rance, other than reduced in the property of the Bills Pophis with Federal Reserves hank	25,00

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

County of Newport 55: 1, (fee. It. Prouit, Castiler of the above-named brok, do solemnly a vent in the Above statement is true to the cost of my known-tge unit bellef. (1951, H. PROUID, Cashler, ement is true in the obstorinty knowledge an Chellef. (160, H. PROUD, Cashler. Subscribed and sworn to before mo, this bill day of March, 1918.

PACKER BRAMAN, Nutary public.

EDWARD A. BROWN.
EDWARD S. PECKBAM,
FREDERICK B. COGGESHALL,

12 pounds of Wheat Flour

In Conserve Food

Pound for Pound

1 pound Cornstarch 5 pounds Rolled Oats 2 pounds Corn flour

2 pounds Rice flour 1 pound Buckwheat flour

1 pound Hominy

25,000 00

## You Can SAVE COAL

by the use of any of the many

**ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD** APPLIANCES

for sale by the

**BAY STATE STREET** RAILWAY CO.

Illuminating Department,

Tel. 28

449 Thames St.

### Newport & Providence Street Rv Co.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1917
Cars Leave Washington 1 temporal sale of the component Square for Providence WEEK DAYS 7.40, 8.50 a.m., then each hour to 5.50 p. m.

hour to 7.50 p. m.

Commonwealth Hotel Hacerporate h

Opposite State House, BOSTON, MASS.

This is one way you might make up your flour purchase. However, there are many other things to choose from. You can always use a great deal of corn meal, and that is on the list. Any of these which your grocer has can make up part of the order: soy bean meal, barley meal, peanut flour, potato flour. And rice, too, is on the list. Here are two recipes to help you learn to use these cereals. Corn Flour

I cup cooked hominy 1 teaspoon salt
1½ tablespoons shortening

- egg K cup of milk

24 cup of milk
2 cups corn flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
Mix together hominy, salt, melted
shortening, beaten egg and milk. Add
flour which has been sifted with baking powder. Beat well and bake in
greased mulin tins in hot oven for 25
or 30 minutes.

Oatmeal Biscuits

2 tablespoors fat

1 to coaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
Liquid
Mix the fat with the natureal and
flour, which has been sifted with the
baking powder and salt. Add enough
liquid to make a soft dough. Turn on
to a floured board and roll to about 12. SUNDAYS 8.50 a. m., then each bescuit cutter. Bake about 15 minutes.

"What have I not done to preserve the world from these horrors?" the Kalser is said to have asked as he looked over the buttlefield in Picardy, Ask as something hard, Billy. That is too easy. "Philadelphia Ledger.



# AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WENT MACHINE GUNNER, SERVING IN FRANCE

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I-Fired by the news of the stoking of the Lestunic by a German pubmarine, Arthur Guy Empey, an Ameri-can, leaves his office in Jersey City and goes to England where he enlists in the Brittels army.

British army.

CHAPTER II—After a period of training, Empey volunteers for immediate service and soon finds himself in rest billets somewhere in France," where he first makes the negutationnee of the ever-pres-

makes the acquaintance of the ever-pres-ent "cooles."
CHAPPER III-Empey attends his first church services at the front white a Ger-man Forker circles over the congregation. CHAPPER I V-Empey's command goes into the front-line trenches and is under fire for the first time.

fire for the first time.

CHAPTER V-Empey learns to adopt the motto of the British Tommy, "If you are going to get it, you'll get it, so hever worry."

CHAPTER VI-Back in rest billets, Empey gots his first experience as a linest

CHAPTER VII-Empey learns how the British soldiers are fed.

British soldlets are fed.

OHAPTER VIII-Back in the front-line trench, Empoy sees his first friend of the trenches "so West." CHAPTER IN-Empey makes his first wisit to a dugout in "Sulcida Ditch."

CHAPTER X-Empey learns what con-pilutes a "day's work" in the front-line treuch.

CHAPTER XI-Empey toes "over the top" for the first time in a charge on the flermen trenches and is wounded by a bayongt thrust. CHAPTER XII-Empey loins the "sui-gide club" as the bombleg squad is called CHAPTER XIII-Each Tommy gets an official bath.

CHAPTER XIV-Empey helps dig an advanced trench under German fire. CHARTER NV-On "listening post" in No Man's Land.

CHAPTER XVI-Two artillerymen "put commander, on Old Pepper, their regiments)

CHAPTER XVII-Empey has narrow escape while on patrol duty in No Man's CHAPTER XVIII-Back in rest billets Empay writes and stages a farce coinedy.

CHAPTER XIX—Soldiers have many ways to amuse themselves while "on their own."

CHAPTER XX-Empey volunteers for machine gun service and goes back into the front-line trenches.
CHAPTER XXI-Empey again goes bore the top" in a charge which cost his company it killed and it wounded.
CHAPTER XXII-Trick with a machine sum illeness one bothersome Fritz.
CHAPTER XXII-German stack, preceded by gas wave, is repulsed.
CHAPTER XXIV-Empey is forced to take part in an execution as a member of the firing equad.

CHAPTER XXV.

Pregaring for the Big Push. Rejoining Atwell after the execution instructions from Old Pepper. I had a hard time trying to keep my After reaching this dugout we lined secret from him. I think I must have up in a semicircle around him, and he lost at least ten pounds worrying over

Beginning at seven in the evening it was our duty to patrol all communication and front-line treaches, making note of unusual occurrences, and arresting anyone who should, to us, appear to be acting in a suspicious man-

er. We slept during the day. Rehind the lines there was great activity, supplies and ammunition pouring in, and long columns of troops constantly passing. We were preparing for the big offensive, the forerunner of the battle of the Somme or "Blg

The never-ending stream of men supplies, ammunition and guns pour-ing into the front lines made a mighty spectacle, one that cannot be de-scribed. It has to be witnessed with

your own eyes to appreciate its vast-At our part of the line the influx of supplies never ended. It looked like a huge snake slowly crawling forward. never a hitch or break, a wonderful tribute to the system and ciliciency of

Great Britain's "contemptible little army" of five millions of men. Huge lifteen-inch guns snaked along, foot by font, by nowerful steam tract-Then a long line of "four point five" batteries, each gun drawn by six

horses, then a couple of "nine point two" howitzers pulled by immense caterpillar engines. When one of these caterpillars would

pass me with its mighty monster in tow, a flush of pride would mount to my face, because I could plainly read on the name plate, "Made in U. S. A., and I would remember that if I wore a name plate it would also read, "From the U. S. A." Then I would stop to think how thin and straggly that highly stream would be if all the "Made in U. S. A." parts of it were withdrawn.

Then would come hundreds of limbers and "G. S." wagons drawn by sleek, well-fed mules, ridden by sleek. well-fed men, ever smiling, although grimy with sweat and covered with the tine, white dust of the marvelously well-made French roads.

What a discouraging report the German airmen must have taken back to their division commanders, and this stream is slowly but surely getting bigger and bigger every day, and the pace is always the same. No slower, no faster, but ever onward, ever forward.

Three weeks before the big push of July 1-as the battle of the Somme has been called-started, exact duplicates of the German trenches were dug about thirty kiles behind our The layout of the trenches was taken from sirplane photographs submitted by the Royal dying corps. The trenches were correct to the foot; they showed dugouts, saps, barbed wire do-Battallous that were to go over in

the first waves were sent back for three days to study these trends some gage in practice attacks and have night maneuvers. Each man was required to

make a map of the trenches and familiarize himself with the names and location of the parts his buttalion was

In the American army noncommisslowed officers are put through a course of map making or road sketching, and during my six years' service in the United States cavalry I had plenty of practice in this work, therefore manping these trenches was a comparathely easy task for me. Each tunn had to submit his map to the company commander to be passed upon, and I was lucky enough to have mine selected as being sufficiently authentic to use

No photographs or maps are allowed to leave France, but in this case it appealed to mo as a valuable souvenir of the great war and I managed to smuggle It through. At this time it carries no military importance as the British lines, I am happy to say, have since heen advanced beyond this point, so in having it in my possession I am not breaking any regulation or enutions of the British array.

The whole attack was rehearsed and rehearsed until we heartly cursed one who had conceived the idea. The trenches were named according

a system which made it very simple for Tommy to find, even in the dark, any point in the German lines.

These initiation trenches, or trench models, were well guarded from observation by numerous ailled planes which constantly circled above them No German airplane could approach within observation distance. A re-stricted area was maintained and no civilian was allowed within three miles, so we felt sure that we had a great surprise in store for Fritz.

When we took over the front line we received an awful shock. The Germans displayed signboards over the top of their trench showing the names that we had called their trenches. The signs read "Fair," "Fact," "Fate," and "Fancy," and so hands with Atwell, and went to the rear to give my name to the officers in

charge of the raiding party. I was accepted, worse luck.

At 0:45 that night we reported to the brigade headquarters dugout to receive

addressed us as follows:

"All I want you boys to do is to go over to the German lines tonight, surprise them, secure a couple of prisoners, and return immediately. Our artillery has bombarded that section of the line for two days and personally I believe that that part of the German trench is unoccupied, so just get a couple of prisoners and return as quickly

The sergeant on my right, in an undertone, whispered to me:

"Say, Yank, how are we going to ge a couple of prisoners if the old fool thinks 'personally that that part of the trench is unoccupied,'-sounds kind of fishy, doesn't it mate?"

I had a funny sinking sensation in my stomach, and my tin bat felt as if it weighed about a ton and my enthusiasm was melting away. Old Pepper must have heard the sergeant speak because he turned in his direction and

In a thundering voice asked: "What did you say?"

The sergeant with a scarlet look on his face and his knees trembling, erthy coluted and "Nothing, sir."

Old Pepper said:

"Well, don't say it so loudly the next tline."

Then Old Pepper continued:

"In this section of the German trenches there are two or three machine guns which our artillery, in the last two or three days, has been unable to tape. These guns command the sector where two of our communication trenches join the front line, and as the brigade is to go over the top tomorrow morning I want to capture two or three men from these guns' crews and from them I may be able to obtain valuable information as to the exact location of the guns, and our artillers will therefore be able to demolish them before the attack, and thus prevent our losing a lot of men while these communication trenches to bring up re-enforcements."

These were the instructions he gave

us:
"Take off your identification disks." strip your uniforms of all numerals Insignia, etc., leave your papers with your captains, because I don't want the Boches to know what regiments are against them as this would be valuable Information to them in our attack tomerrow and I don't want any of to be taken tive. What I want is two prisoners and if I get them I have a way which will make them divulge all necessary information as to their You have your choice of two guns. weapons-you may entry your suaders' or your knuckle knives, and

### CASTORIA For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

each man will arm Idmself with four Mills bombs, these to be used only la case of emergency."

A persuader is Tommy's ofeknami for a club carried by the bombers. It is about two feet long, thin at one end and very thick at the other. The thick end is studded with sharp steel spikes, while through the center of the club there is a alne-inch lead bar, to give It weight and balance. When you get a prisoner all you have to do is just stick this club up to front of him, and believe me, the prisoner's patriotism for "Dentschland ueber Alles" fades away and he very willingly obeys the orders of his captor. If, however, the prisoner gets high-toned and refuses to follow you, simply "persuade" litta by first removing his tin bat, and thenwell, the use of the lead weight in the CHAPTER XXVI.

All Quiet (7) on the Western Front.

At brigade headquarters I happened to overhear a conversation between our O. O. C. (general officer commanding) and the divisional commander. From this conversation I learned that we were to homburd the German lines for eight days, and on the first of July the "blg push" was to commence.

In a few days orders were Issued to that effect, and it was common property all along the line.

On the afternoon of the eighth day of our "strafeing," Atwell and I were sitting to the front-line trench smoking fugs and making out our reports of the previous night's four of the trenches, which we had to turn in to bendquar-ters the following day, when an order was passed down the trench that Old Pepper requested twenty volunteers to go over on a trench raid that night to try and get a few German prisoners for information purposes. I immediately volunteered for this lob, and shook on, necording to the code names on our map. Then to rub it in thes some more signs which rend "Come on, we are ready, stupid Eng-

It is still a toystery to me how they obtained this knowledge. There had been no raids or prisoners taken, so It must have been the work of spies in our own lines.

Three or four days before the big push we tried to shatter Fritz's nerves by feint attacks, and partially succeeded as the official reports of July

Although we were constantly hombarding their lines day and night, still we fooled the Germans several times. This was accomplished by throwing an latense barrage into his linesthen using smoke shells we would put a curtain of white smoke across No Man's Land, completely obstructing his view of our trenches, and would raise our curtain of fire as if in an actual attack. All down our trenches the men would shout and cheer, and Fritz would turn loose with machine-gun, rifle, and : shrapnel fire, thinking we were coming over.

After three or four of these dummy attacks his nerves must have been near the breaking point.

On June 24, 1918, at 9:40 in the morning our guns opened up, and hell was let toose. The din was terrific, a constant boom-boom-boom in your ear.

At night the sky was a red glare. Our bombardment had lasted about two hours when Fritz started replying. Although we were sending over ten shells to his one, our casualties were heavy. There was a constant stream of stretchers coming out of the communication trenches and burial parties were a common sight.

In the dugouts the noise of the guns almost hurt. You had the same sensation as when riding on the subway you enter the tube under the river going to Brooklyn-a sort of pressure on the ear drums, and the ground constantly trembling.

The roads behind the trenches were very dangerous because Boche shrapnel was constantly bursting over them, We avoided these dangerous spots by crossing through open fields.

The destruction in the German lines was awful and I really felt sorry for them because I realized how they must be clicking it.

From our front-line trench, every now and again, we could hear sharp whistle blasts in the German trenches. stretcher bearers, and meant the wounding or killing of some German in the service of his fatherland.

Atwell and I had a tough time of it, patrolling the different trenches at

night, but after awhile got used to it. My old outfit, the machine gun company, was stationed in huge elephant duzouts about four hundred yards be hind the front-line trench-they were in reserve. Occasionally I would stop in their dugout and have a confab my former mates. Although we tried be jolly, still, there was a lurking feeling of impending disaster. Each man was wondering, if, after the slogan, "Over the top with the best of luck," had been sounded, would be still be alive or would be be lying "some where in France." In an old dilaphlated house, the walls of which were scarred with machine-gun bullets, No. 3 sec tion of the machine gun company had its quarters. The company's cooks prepared the meals in this billet. On the fifth evening of the bombaniment a German eight-inch shell registered a direct hit on the billet and wined out ten men who were asleep in the supposedly bomb-proof cellar. They were buried the next day and I attended the funeral, persuader is demonstrated, and Tom-

my looks for another prisoner. The knuckle knife is a dagger affair

the blade of which is about eight inches long with a heavy steel guard over the grip. This guard is studded with steel antiections. At night in a trench, which is only about three to four feet wide, it makes a very handy One punch in the face genenally shatters a man's jew and you can ket him with the knife as he goes. Then we had what we called our

builted wire about three feet long,

mode into a moose at one end; at the

These are strands of

"esercional eller

other end, the barbs are cut off and Tomay slips his wrist through a loop to get a good grip on the wire. If the prisoner wants to argue the point, why just place the large loop around his neck and no matter if Tommy wishes to return to bis trenches at the walk, trot, or gallop, Fritz is perfectly agreeable to maintain Tommy's rate of spred.

We were ordered to black our faces and hands. For this reason; At night, the English and Germans use what they call star shells, a sort of rocket affair. They are fired from a large plated about twenty inches long, which is held over the sandbag parapet of the trench, and discharged into the air. These star shells attain a height of about sixty feet, and a range of from lifty to seventy-five yords. When they hit the ground they explode, throwing out a strong calcium light which lights un the ground in a circle of a radius of between len to fifteen pards. also have a parachute star shell which, after reaching a height of about sixty feet, exploites. A parachure unfolds and slowly floats to the ground, light-ing up a large circle in No Man's Land. The official name of the star shell is a "Very-light." Very-lights are used to prevent night surprise affacks on the trenches. If a star shell falls in front of you, or between you must the German lines, you are safe from deteclion, as the enemy cannot see you through the bright curtain of light. But if it falls behind you and, as Tommy says, "you get in the star shell zone," then the fun begins; you have to lie flat on your stomach and remain absolutely motionless until the light of the shell dies out. This takes anywhere from forty to seventy seconds. If you haven't time to fall to the ground you must remain absolutely. stlll in whatever position you were in when the light exploded; it is advisable not to breathe, as Fritz has an eye like an eagle when he thinks you are knocking at his door. When a star shell is burning in Tommy's rear he can hold his breath for a week

You blacken your face and hands so that the light from the star shells will not reflect on your pale face. In a treach raid there is quite sufficient reason for your face to be pale. If you don't believe me, try it just once.

Then another reason for blackening your face and hands is that, after you have entered the German trench at ulght. "white face" means Germans, "black face" English. Coming around a traverse you see a white face in front of you. With a prayer and wish-ing Fritz "the best o' luck." you introduce him to your "persuader" knuckle kulfe.

A little later we arrived at the communication trench named Whisky street, which led to the fire treuch at the polat we were to go over the top and out in front.

In our rear were four stretcher bearers and a corporal of the R. A. M. C. carrying a pouch containing medicines and first-aid appliances. Kind of a grim reminder to us that our expedition was not going to be exactly a ple-The order of things was reversed. In civilian life the doctors generally come first, with the undertakers tagging in the rear and then the insur ance man, but in our case, the undertaxers were leading, with the doctors trailing behind, minus the insurance adhister.

The presence of the R. A. M. C. men did not seem to disturb the raiders, because many a joke made in an undertone, was passed along the winding column, as to who would be first to take a ride on one of the stretchers. This was generally followed by a wish that, if you were to be the one, the wound would be a "cushy Bilghty

The stretcher bearers, no doubt hoping that, if they did have to carry anyone to the rear, he would be small and light. Perhaps they looked at me when wishing, because I could feel an uncomfortable, boring sensation between my shoulder blades. They got their wish all right.

Going up this trench, about every sixty yards or so we would pass a lonely sentry, who in a whisper would wish us "the best o' luck, mates." We would blind at him under our breaths; that Jonah phrase to us sounded very

ominous. Without any casualties the minstrel troop arrived at Suicide ditch, the front-line trench. Previously, a wiring party of the Royal Engineers had cut lane through our parbed wire to enable us to get out into No Man's Land.

Crawling through this lane, our

party of twenty took up an extendedorder formation about one yard apart. We had a tap code arranged for our movements while in No Man's Land, because for various reasons it is not safe to carry on a heated conversation a few yards in front of Fritz' linea. The offices was on the right of the line, while I was on the extreme left. Two taps from the right would be passed down the line until I received them, then I would send back one tap. The officer, in receiving this one tap, would know that his order had gone down the whole line, had been understood, and that the party was ready to obey the two-tap signal. Two taps meant that we were to crawl forward slowly-and believe me, very stowlyfor five yards, and then halt to awalt further instructions. Three taps meant, when you arrived within striking ditance of the German trench, rush it and ladict as many casualties as possible, secure a couple of prisoners, and then back to your own lines with the speed clutch open. Four tans meant have gotten you into a position from which it is impossible for me to extricate you, so you are on your own." After getting Tominy into a mess on

the western front he is generally told that he is "on his own." This means, Save your skin in any way possible. Toming loves to be "on his ewn" behind the lines, but not during a trench raid.

The star shells from the German lines were falling in front of us, therefore we were safe. After about twen-

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

ty minutes we entered the star shellzone. A star shell from the German lines fell about five yards in the rear and to the right of me; we hogged the ground and held our breath until it burned out. The smoke from the stor shell traveled along the ground and crossed over the middle of our line. Some Tommy sneezed. The smake hulgotten up his nose. We crouched on the ground, cursing the offender under our breath, and waited the volley that generally ensues when the Germans have heard a noise in No Man's Land. Nothing happened. We received two tups and crawled forward slowly for five yards; no doubt the officer bu-fleved what Old Pepper laid said, "Personally I believe that that part of the German trench is unoccupied." By being careful and remaining motionless when the star shells fell behind us, we reached the German barbed wire without mishap. Then the fun began, I was seared stiff as it is ticklish work cutting your way through who when about thirty feet in front of you there Is a line of Boches looking out into No Man's Land with their rifles lying across the parapet, straining every sense to see or bear what is going on in No Man's Land; because at pight, Fritz never knows when a bomb with lds name and number on it will come hurding through the air aimed in the direction of Berlin. The man on the right, one man in the center and myself on the extreme left, were equipped with wire cutters. These are insulated with soft rubber not because the German wires are charged with electricity, against the barbed wire stakes, which of iron, and undding a noise which may warn the inmates of the treach that someone is getting fresh in their front yard. There is only one way to cat a barbed wire without noise and through costly experience Tonuny has become an expert in doing this. You must grasp the wire about two inches from the stake in your right hand and cut between the stake and your hand.

If you cut a wire improperly, a loud twang will ring out on the night air like the snapping of a banjo string. Perhaps this noise can be heard only for fifty or seventy-five yards, but in Tommy's mind it makes a loud noise in Berlin.

We had cut a lane about halfway through the wire when, down the center of our line, twang! went an improperly cut wire. We crouched down,



Receiving First Aid.

cursing under our breath, trembling all over, our knees lacerated from the strands of the cut barbed wire on the ground, waiting for a challenge and the inevitable volley of ride fire. Nothing bappened. I suppose the fellow who cut the barbed wire improperly was the one who had succeed about half as hour previously. What we wished him would never make his new year a bappy one.

officer, in my noise of the wire should have given the four-tup signal, which meant, "On your own, get back to your trenches as quickly as possible," but again he must have relied on the spiel that Old Pepper had given us in the dugout, "Personally I believe that that part of the German trench is unoccupied." way, we got careless, but not so careless that we sang patriotic songs or made any unnecessary noise.

During the intervals of falling star shells we carried on with our wire cutting until at last we succeeded in getting through the German barbed wire At this point we were only ten feet from the German trenches. If we were discovered, we were like cuts in a trap. Our way was cut off unless we ran ulong the wire to the narrow lane we had cut through. With our hearts in our mouths we waited for the threetap signal to rush the German trench. Three taps had gotten about halfway down the line when suddenly about ten to twenty German star shells were fired all along the trench and lambed : In the barbed wire in rear of us, turning night into day and silhouetting usagainst the wall of light made by the flares. In the glaring light we were confronted by the following unpleasant

All along the German treach, at about three-foot latervals, stood a big Prossian guardsman with his rifle at the alm, and then we found out why we had not been challenged when the man speczed and the barbod wire had been improperly cut. About three feet In front of the trench they had ron structed a single fence of barbed wire and we knew our chances were one thousand to one of returning slive, . We could not rush their treach on account of this second defense. Then In front of me the challenge, "Hall," given in English rang out, and our of the finest things I have ever heard on

the western front took place.

Prom the middle of our line some Tommy answered the challenge with, "Aw, go to h-t." It must have been the man who had sneezed or who had improperly out the burbed wire; he wanted to show Filtz that he could dle game. Then came the volley. Mu chine guns were turned loose and seeeral hombs were thrown in our renr. The Boche in front of me was looking down his sight. This fellow might have, under ordinary circumstances, been landsome, but when I viewed him from the front of his rife he had the gobline of childhood imagination rele-

gated to the shade.
Then came a flash in front of me, the there of his ritte-and my head seemed to burst. A bullet had hit me on the left side of my face about half an inch from my eye, smoothing the check bones. I put my hand to my face and fell forward, bitting the ground and kicking my feet. I thought I was dy ing, but, do you know, my past life did not unfold before me the way it does in novelu.

The blood was streaming down my tunle, and the puln was awful. When came to I said to myself, "Emp, old boy, you belong to Jersey City, and you'd better get back there as quickly as possible."

The butlets were crucking overhead,

I crawled a few feet back to the German burbed wire, and in a stooping position, guiding myself by the wire, I went down the line looking for the haje we had cut through. Before reaching this lane I came to a limit form which seemed like a box of onts langing over the wire. In the dim light I could see that its lands blackened, and knew It was the body parecifet, and knew it was the part of one of my mates. I just my hand on his head, the top of which had been blown off by a bomb. My thay on sank into the hole. I juilled my bond back full of blood and brains, then I went crazy with fear and horror and rushed along the wire until I come to our lane. I had just turned down this ione when something inside of me seemed to say, "Lack around," I did so; a butlet enught me on the left shoulder. It did not hart much, just felt as if someone laid punched me in the back, and then my left slife went numb. My arm was dangling like a rag. I fell forward n sitting position. But all the fear had left me and I was consumed with rage and cursed the German treaches. With my right hand I felt in my tunic for my first-aid or shell dressing. In feeling over my tunic my hand came in contact with one of the bombs which I carried. Gripping It, I pulled the plo out with my teeth and blindly threw it towards the German trench. I must have been out of my head, because ? was only ten feet from the trench and took a chance of being mangled. If the bomb had fulled to go into the trench I would have been blown to

bils by the explosion of my own bomb. By the flare of the explosion of the bomb, which luckily tanded in their trench. I saw one big Bocke throw up his arms and fall backwards, while his ride flew into the air. Another one wilted and fell forward across the sandbags-then blackness.

Realizing what a foothards and risky thing I had done, I was again selzed with a horrible fear. I dragged myself to my feet and ran madly down the lane through the barbed wire, stumbling over cut wires, tearing my uniform, and licerating my bands and legs. Just as I was about to reach legs. Just as I was about to reach No Man's Land again, that same voice seemed to say, "Turn around," I did so, when, "ernek," another bullet caught me, this time in the left shoulder about one-half inch away from the other wound. Then it was taps for me. The lights went out.

When I came to I was crouching in a hote in No Man's Land. This shell hole was about three feet deep, so that it brought my head a few inches below the level of the ground. How I reached this hole I will never know. German "typewriters" were traversing back and forth in No Man's Land, the bullets biting the edge of my shell hole and throwing dirt all over me.

Overhead shrapnel was bursting. I could hear the fragments slap the ground. Then I went out once more. When I came to everything was silence and darkness in No Man's Land. I was seaked with blood and a big day from the wound in my cheek was hangmouth. ning from this flap choked me. Out of corner of my mouth I would try and blow it back, but it would not move. I reached for my shell dressing and tried, with one hand, to bandage my face to prevent the flow, I had an awful herror of bleeding to death and was getting very faint. You would have laughed if you had seen my ludicrous attempts at bandaging with one hand. The pains in my wounded shoulder were awful and I was getting sick at the stomach. I gave bandaging stunt as a bad job, and then fainted.

When I came to, hell was let loose-An intense bombardment was on, and on the whole my position was decided-by unpleasant. Then, suddenly, our barrage ceased. The slience almost burt, but not for long, because Frliz turned loose with shrapnel, machine guos, and rifle fire. Then all along our line came a cheer and our boys came over the top in a charge. The first wave was composed of "Jocks." This were a magnificent sight, kitts, flapping In the wind, bare knees showing, and their bayonets glistening. In the first wave that passed my shell hole, one of the "Jocks," an immense fellow, about six feet two inches in height jumpel right over me. On the right and left of me several soldiers in colored kills were huddled on the ground, then over came the second wave, also "Jocks." One young Scottle, when he came the air, his rifle shooting out of bis hends, landing about six feet in front of him, bayonet first, and stuck in 128 ground, the butt trembling. This != pressed me greatly.

light now I can see the butt of the: gun frembling. The Scottle made & complete turn in the air, bit the ground, rolling over twice, each time theology at the earth, and then for

Continued on Page 3

# Charles M. Cole, PHARNACIST,

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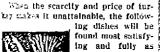
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it atteitines takes courage to insist use you are right, but a lot more to affait that your are wrong.

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forcement; lard it with small lerdons of bacon an inch long and a quarter of an inch 변호 Lay in the bottom of the sauce-144 2 cerrot, turnip, onion and celery ill est up with a few sweet herbs and Fig. Mags added. Stuff the leg with an indexpoonfuls of bread crumbs, ि वेस्ट्रान्ड tablespoonfuls of chopped zelt, pepper, a pinch of nut-Life two beaten eggs. Lay the leg of then enough boiling water to come 51.1 =27 over the mutton, but do not Tier; Emmer slowly for two hours; Femire and put into the oven and live for bulf an hour; reduce the boiling and serve some

Freiel over the mutton, the remain-First Hare.—Take two large hare, is a seriosions, a quarter of a pound responded of salt, the strained juice E i lema, a half cupful of butter, Titters of a pound of lean beef, ्राह्म a bunch of sweet herbs, a face, four tablespoonfuls of two cupfuls of stock made from 2. bare biges, and pepper to taste. 121 mipe the hare, joint it, rebones from the legs and and cover the bones with two 60ld water and simmer for in: put the butter into a saucetea bubbling hot put in the hare well floured; cook until remove from the pan and fry sliced; now add the flour FE II; add two cupfuls of stock and it boils. Put the pieces a casserole or earthen dish.

the bam, sliced, then the over the gravy and add t beneficials. Cover the in a jon of water which m h and a half from the Cook two hours and a untile prepare the force-All the balls to the dish wive with current Jelly.

New Maximel

Spare of Travel Limited. er is teaching him to stay Ta doorstop, and it is the following incident. h and one day while II of Ms home, clad in man came along, to I. Y. . Isay, if you see 2. send them down 11 2 30 **1**47,9

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Since the day of the caveman, why Eved his meat, raw, civilization, has It: raid a lot about the scientific treatupont of the things we cat.

If starely none of up would now at to form our most raw, our po-If the continuous from the ground, rolles surpret de

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#### USE LEGS WHEAT,

The allied nations have made further increased demands on us for breadstuffs - demands that Americans are obligated to

In the meantime America's next supply has been greatly increased for some months to come by the unprecedented shipping to market of hogs that averaged 232 pounds each in-stead of 263 pounds—the nor-

The United States Food Adinhibitration, endeavoring to adjust the international food balance, promptly removed certain restrictions in this country on the use of meat and at the same time asked for a smaller con-sumption of breadstoffs. We are asked to observe only

one meatiess day each week— Tucsday. We will have larger meat stocks for awhite. But our bread ration must be held to a minimum.

In affering the food conserva-

non program the Food Admin-intration emphasizes that the food simulton is of necessity, subject to radical changes. caused by crop conditions at home and abroad and by the precarious transportation problem, both in overseas shipping and in America's overburdened transportation system.

The Food Administration will keep the American people fully and frankly advised of each change in the developing situathan that they may know defiallely the part their food sac-filess play in the world war.

### LEPER WOULD RATHER DIE

Jersey City Woman Kills Herself When She is Ordered to Isolation Hospital.

New York.-After five years of suffering Mrs. A. F. Miche of Jersey City had the diagnosis of her sickness as teprosy confirmed by specialists and a hacteriological test. She was ordered to the Hudson County Isolation hospital at Laurel Hill,

Her son August went upstairs to bid his mother good-by before he went to work. The door to her room was locked and a smell of gas filled the hall. August called his father they broke open the door. Mrs. Miche was dead in hed. She had turned on

the gas.
With her husband she bad lived in Jersey City many years.

Facts About Prolific Fish. The cod is estimated to yield 4,000,-000 eggs each season. As many as eight, nine, and even nine and a half million eggs have been found in the roe of a single cod. An eel was canabt in Scotland some years ago which was 32 Inches long and weighed about two pounds. The overy was about 12 inches long as it lay in the fish, but when opened out it was nearly 30 inches in length, and it was calculated that this contained upward of 10,000,-000 eggs, rivaling, if not surpassing, the cod in this respect.

Seat Used on Our Paper Money,

A relic of the revolutionary days we were not yet a nation still remains on our paper money, says the Popular Science Monthly. The seal which appears on every bill issued by government contains the abbrevioted words "Thesaur, Amer. Septent. Sigil." The full phrase is "Thesauri Americana Septentriomalis Sigillum." which simply means "Seal of Treasury of North America." distinguished ancestors felt that if a thing were to be said with dignity, it had to be said in Latin.

"Irlsh" Potatoes Unknown in Ireland. "We speak in this country of the Irish potato," remarked H. O. Con-ner, a native of Ireland, at the Ra-leigh, "Nobody in Ireland would know what is meant by an 'Irish' potato. There are fire distlact varieties of potato in Ireland-the Champion, which is the potato we call in America the Irlsh potsto; the White Rock, the Leather Coat and the Skerry, which is a cross between the so-called Irish po-tate and the year."—Washington Star-

### Choosing a Wife.

It was Sir John More, father of the more famous Sir Thomas, who said: "I would compare the multitude of womon which are to be chosen for wives unto a bag toll of spickes having Now, If smong them a single col. a uran should put his hand into this bac, be may chance to light on the cel; but it is a handred to one he shall be stone by a spake." Sir John had evidentity lighted on a "Snake," which accounts for his lack of chivaley.

### TO CUT WHEAT USE ONE-HALF

Military Necessity Demands That Each American Eat Only 11/2 **Pounds Wheat Products** Weekly.

CORN AND DATS SUBSTITUTES.

Affice Must Have Wheat Enough to Matritain Their Wer Bread Till float Harvest.

If we are to faculab the allies with the necessary proportion of wheat to maintain their was bread from now until the next barvest, and this is & fullfury necessity, we must reduce our monthly consumption to 21,000,000 bushels a month as aguinst our nor-mal consumption of about 42,000,000 bushels, or 50 per cent of our normal consumption. This is the situation as act forth by the U. S. Food Administration at Washington. Reserving a margin for distribution to the Bridge and for special cases, leaves for general consumption approximately 1% pounds of wheat products weekly per person, the Food Administration's matement continues: blany of our consumers are dependent upon bakers' brend. Such bread must be durable and therefore requires a larger proportion of wheat products than cereal breads baked in the household. army and navy require a full allowance. The well-to-do in our population can make greater sacrifices in the consumption of wheat products then can the poor. In addition, our population in the agricultural districts, where the other cereals are abundant, are more skilled in the preparation of breads from these other cereals than the crowded city and industrial popula-

With improved transportation conditions we now have available a surplus of potatoes. We also have in the apring months a surplus of milk, and we have ample corn and oats for hu-man consumption. The drain on rye and barley as substitutes has already greatly exhausted the supply of these

To effect the needed saving of wheat we are wholly dependent upon the voluntary assistance of the American people and we ask that the following rules shall be observed:

1. Householders to use not to exceed a total of 1½ pounds per week of wheat products per person. This means not more than 1% pounds of Victory bread containing the required percentage of substitutes and one-half pound of cooking flour, macaroul, crackers, pastry, ples, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, all combined

Public eating places and clubs to observe two wheatless days per week, Monday and Wednesday, as at present. In addition thereto, not to serve to any one guest at any one ment an aggregate of breadstuffs, macaronl, cruckers, pastry, ples, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, containing a total of more than two owners of wheat flour. No wheat products to be served unless specially ordered. Public cat-ing establishments not to buy more than six pounds of wheat products for each ninety meals served, thus con-forming with the limitations requested of the householders.

S. Retailers to sell not more than one-eighth of a barrel of flour to any town customer at any one time and not more than one quarter of a harrel to any country customer at any one time, and in no case to sell wheat products without the sale of an equal weight of other cereals.

4. We ask the bakers and process to reduce the volume of Victory bread sold, by delivery of the three quarter pound toaf where one pound was sold before, and corresponding proportions in other weights. We also ask bakers not to increase the amount of their wheat door purchases beyond 70 per cent, of the average monthly amount nurchased in the four mouths prior to

5. Manufacturers using wheat prodcease such use entirely.

6. There is no limit upon the use of other cercals, flours, and inculs, corn, barley, buckwheat, potato itour, et

Many thousand families throughout the land are now using no wheat products whatever, except a very small amount for cooking purposes, and are doing so in perfect health and satisfic-There is no reason why all of the American people who are able to cook in their own households cannot subsist perfectly well with the use of less wheat products than one and one half pounds a week, and we specially ask the well-to-do households in the country to follow this additional programme in order that we may provide the necessary marginal supplies for those parts of the community less able to adapt themselves to so large a pro-

portion of substitutes,

In order that we shall be able to make the wheat exports that are absolutely demanded of us to maintain the civil population and soldiers of the allies and our own army, we propose to supplement the voluntary co-operation of the public by a further limitation of distribution, and we shall place at once restrictions on distribution which will be adjusted from time to time to secure as nearly equitable dis-tribution as possible. With the arrival of larvest we should be able to relax such restrictions. Until then we ask for the necessary patience, sacrifica and cooperation of the distributing (radice

Genīus. It's womberful how a fandingly can serve so home theirs you don't care the thought for the party of the care

#### Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

HOW ONE'S COAL BILL MAY BE REDUCED THROUGH MOISTURE IN AIR.

-The advantages derived from the proper moistening of the first polymerical from the proper moistening of the fir

the proper moistening of the sir in the home are little realized by the average dwelter. Increasing the humidity is a great help in the conservation of coal and, in addition, prevents an instanted condition of the threat which tends to the harboring of germs. The air in the home may be moistened at little or no exfollowed.

It is essential to keep the wa-ter tank in the furnace filled almust to capacity in order to obtaln the results desired. The placing of pans of water in inconsplenous corners of the house will add greatly to the comfort of the occupants in the same manner. Humidlilers manufactured for installation on radiators are valuable and soon repay their original cost in the raving of cont.

The principle involved in air moistening is a simple natural law, particularly noticeable during the warmer months. The temperature might be around 85, but if the humidity is high the heat is as uncomfortable as if the thermometer registered 95 with low humidity. Adapting this principal to the home will result in a big reduction in the coal bill and possibly the doctor's fee.

#### \* SHOULD EAT MORE EULACHON

Why Department of Commerce Urges People to Make Use of Fish #5 a Food.

The eulachon, a species of fish much like the smelt, which lives in the water of the Pacific coast, and, like the smelt, has the habit of running into rivers and brooks for spawning, is suggested by the bureau of fisheries of the department of commerce as a war substitute for more expensive and less nutritions foods.

In a booklet distributed by the burean of fisheries the culucion is described as "the finest fish in the world: tender, fragrant and digestible." The booklet says it is the fattest of lishes, and that its oil has a peculiarly deli-cate, agreeable flavor, and, when extracted, is solld at ordinary tempera-

The entachen is found from Oregon north to Aluska in great quantities, and has been placed on the market fresh, frozen, brine sulted, kippered and hard smoked and canned. The frozen fish is as good as the fresh, says the bookles but the consumer should buy their still fresh and thaw them in cold water before using.

### MOTOR LIFTS GREAT WEIGHT

How Mysterious Power Is Employed to Do the Work of Breat Number of Men.

Almost, if not equally, as famous as the immortal "man with the hoe" is the "man with the magnet"—the man we see in all the leading industrial plants nowadays. The modern elec-tric magnet described in a recent issue of The Experimenter, lifts a tenton billet just as easily as a man would lift a 25-pound sack of flour.

At the touch of a switch the magnet loses its magnetic power and the billet drops or lays where it is. Attached to traveling eranes, the amount of work one of these electromagnets in the larger size can accomplish in one day is astonishing. It from in less time than a gang of men, and at a fraction of the cost.

The larger sizes of electro-magnets capable of lifting single pieces weighing as much as 60,000 pounds, or Such a glant electro-magnet us this measures 6214 luches in diameter, consumes 72 amperes, at 220 volts, and weighs 7,500 nounds ner

### Why War Makes Criminals,

At the annual meeting of the Young Associations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, speakers said that investigations by judges and others in the United States had shown 65 per cent more crime among hove and young men last year than in the previous 12 months.

The increase was largely due, it was declared, to conditions resulting from the war-decreased home supervision, caused by the absence of fathers and older brothers; employment at high wages, with a resulting increase in spending money; darkened streets at night, due to fuel supervision, and an interested spirit of adventure causing boys to imitate soldiers and sallors in their vices rather than in their

Why 8awmills Are Kept Busy, Sawmills all over Oldo are engaged

in wer work, turning the state's timber tructs into many different kinds of machinery used in the rear. J. W. Calland of the department of forestry of the Ohio experiment sistion, reports many milis are working on government orders.

Several orders are for oak and blokory dimensions to be used in making artillery and escort wagons. Bending oak and rim go to firms making auto trucks. Select ash, walnut and quartered oak are used in the manufacture

Considerable good white oak from northeastern Obio is being sawed into ship timber and boat units. One Oblo firm has an order for a million tent takes to be made from hardwood

Wherever there is a bay window one Invariably associates it with a window Seat. A departure from this is a broad window shelf to hold here and there a policed plant, or a book or two. one drawback to this feature is that one Is too apt to cluster it with laterabrue. If the broad expanse of shelves Is kept clear this treatment is both restful and decorative.

# POULIKY · FACTS ·

MORE CHICKENS ARE WANTED

Farmers Are Urged by Department of Agriculture to Stock Their Farms With More Poultry,

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The United States department of agriculture orges as many as possible of the farmers who have not raised chickens to stock their farms this year with fowls, enough at least to supply the needs of their own households. This will be a big factor in the nation-wide campaign which will endeavor to double this year the chicken and egg production of the United States. Accordlog to the last census, of the 6,371,502 farms in the United States, 1,527,743 reported no egg production. The more-chicken-and-more-egg campaign is expected to displace millions of pounds of beef and pork in American menus and send the released product across the ocean to our soldiers, the allies, and the hungry people of the lands devastated by the Prussian war torch,

The department does not advise that the general farmer embark in extensive raising of poultry, but warns against such ventures. But it sees against such ventures. no reason why every farm should not produce enough chickens and eggs for its own use, and why there should not be enough surplus to make chickens and eggs available to the general pub-He at reasonable prices and in such quantities that there will be markedly less domestic demand for the meats that are needed abroad and that can be transported there.

#### LIMBER NECK IN CHICKENS

Affliction Caused by Ptomaine Poison Ing From Eating Decaying Ficeh
—Try to Prevent.

Limber neck in chickens is caused by ptomaine poisoning from eating decaying flesh. Where fowls run at large they frequently pick up dead rats, mice or other animals and in way become affected with the germs, which quickly cause death. Whole flocks are sometimes wiped out In the course of a few weeks.

Prevention is the best remedy. If you are losing chickens from this cause shut no the flock and feed them on sound, sweet grain and feed. simple effective treatment is to use permanganate of potash. Put an



Bad Case of Wry Neck.

ounce of the crystals in a quart bottle and fill it with water. Add enough of this to the drinking water to give it a rich purple color, and allow the fowls no other water to drink. Fowls which show symptoms of the disease should be given a dose night and morn-

### FOWLS EAT WASTE MATERIAL

On Some Farms Chickens Pay for Themselves by Destruction of In-Jurious Insects,

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Chickens as a by-product of general farming find much of their feed in the waste materials that otherwise would serve no useful purpose. The attention and labor they require can be given largely even by children, and should not require the employment of addi-tional bired workers. On some farms the chickens practically pay for themselves by their destruction of orchard and vegetable insects. On others they help to pay for themselves by their production of manure, which when properly used largely increases value of the land. Fifty fowls will anhually produce at least a ton of manure that can be made as valuable as commercial fertilizer.

#### <del>\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*</del> WHY HATCH EARLY.

(Prepared by the United States De-partment of Agriculture.) Chickens intched early in the spring are large in the summer,

mature early to the full, and lay eggs in the winter. They will sit early the following spring. produce earlier chickens—and the process will be repeated by the offspring. But the chickens hatched late

in the spring will not mature until late in the full-so late that they will not lay in the winter. They will not sit until late in the following spring-and again the process will be repeated.

The jury finds that the argument is all in favor of early batching-especially this year.

<del>\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*</del>

"Concression Twolble writes that he is my representative and wants to serve me," said Mr. Dahwaite, "What are you going to ask for?" "Nothing, The last time I visited Washington, with the ford expectation of hebrob-bing with the great, he turn I me over to his secretary, and the most impor-tant person I met was a hotel door-→ man,"--Birmingham Age-Herald.

### POLKA DOTS AND WIDE BRIM!



The novel use of polks dots combined with a large inverted brim makes this hat delightfully entrancing. It is designed for the tourist who wishes to bring joy to herself and all beholders, and is fabricated in blue and white satin, with the polka dots as the sole trimming.

#### SOME SPRING FASHION TIPS

Linen Blouses With High Collar Are Popular-Pumpkin Color is Worn With Navy Short Jacket Suit,

A swagger linen blouse of white recently seen had a high collar, plaited fills and long bands of rose-colored linen, which were stitched all the way down the upper part of the sleeve. The effect was decidedly new and interesting, observes a fashion writer in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Very smart and attractive are threepicce or middy suits evolved in silk and cloth combinations, and these have very becoming lines for youthful fig-

Decidedly unique is this idea: Pumpkin yellow handkerchief linen is developed into a manuish, tucked front sleeveless blouse to wear with a nayy suit whose jacket is short and horlike in the latest fashion line.

Effective entstitching in heavy silk is seen for spring.

A lovely shade of amothyst suede

draped and closped with a silver buckle forms the belt on a white velours walstcoat made to go with a short jacket of many tricotine suit. The rebuilt is most pleasing.

Many different colored places are used for collars and cuffs or lingerie blouses for spring, and this same ma-terial forms many of the smart vests

and walsteents made from spring suits.

A delicate gray handkerchief linen is used for some of the most altractive handmade blouses that have arrived from Parts,

### FASHIONS AND FADS

Sults have straight skirts Topcoats are made of taffeta.

The silhouette remains unchanged. The finest suits are the simplest

Foulards are becoming very plentiful.

Afternoon dresses are made of etamine.

Simight one-piece dresses are made of linen,

There is some evidence of a return of laces to favor. Black-and-white checked materials

are favored. Pretty turbans are made of green caves and rosebuds. There is a return to voiles, both

printed and plain. There are same very pretty evening gowns all of chiffon, Slipober blonses are thought very

well of in some quarters. Button-back blouses also find their place in many spring lines.

Hais are of the simplest shape, depending entirely on line. Venice lace is slowly pushing itself

into favor among laces. All velvet gowns are made very simply and without trimming. The length of the skirt should be ent

Of materials there are a great many

Color News and Notes.

with an eye to becomingness.

silks, pongees and raishs used.

If you would be considered modish, subdue your favorite reds and greens. advises a fashion authority. Not to the point of fadedness, however; far from it! Simply soften them into be witheringly beautiful stanles. gray-blue lavenders, ashes of roses, that old-time favorite, wistaria, and silver grays and lichen grays; of these are the color cards of fashlon. It you desire a spice, add a dash of rosy orange or peacock blue, but the smartest costumes are usually of one tone, with the exception perhaps of the Holog, which may be as gorgeous as you please. Wool embroideries and sillchings are used with effect rither in the same shade as the costume or in contrasting colors. The Chinese, Japanese and East ludian influence is plainly felt in the newest designs and color-Sometimes they are fairly riots of colors, almost breath-taking in their beauty.

Colors for Lingerie Blouses.

The colors that promise to be popular in lingeric blouses for spring and summer are coral, Pekin blue and The last named shade is especistly popular both in linea and in sheer fabrics, one of the daintiest blouses recently seen being in tan swiss dotted in white and finished with white linen collar and onlis,

Goat a Source of Mosk. To the list of sources of musk must he added a kind of guat, order hemiptera, class reduvidae, genus amulius (stell), which is so common in the Australian bush of times as to fill the air with a musky odor.

### H storical and Genealogical.

### Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely obthe following rules must be absolutely exerved:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.

2. Hake all queries as brief as is consistent with dearness.

4. Write on one side of the paper only, so is nawering queries always give the date of the paper, the municar of the query and the signature.

2. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the symber of the query and its signature.

SATERDAY. APRIL 27, 1915.

#### NOTES.

(Continued from April 13, 1918) April 1, 1787 Fair and high winds, Cold

for the Season.

2. Same as yesterday

3. very Cold, a very Smart Frost our
well froze over.

well froze over.

4. More moderate and hazy Windy but not very Illeak.

5. plensant, Warm for the first time this mouth, made no tire in the chamber.

6. fair and cold. Water in the casks

froze tin the yard! Moderate, put out my cabbage

tumps.

8. Forenoon Hazy. Afternoon foggy.
Moderate and Small Horezes.

9. Forenoon Foggy, Afternoon clear.
Horning Damp, Afternoon, Dry &

Morning Hamp, Atternoon, Dr. & Cool.

12. Wind all round compass & small air. Thunder Lighting & Rain in the forencon afternoon thick cloudy, Fair and Moderate began to Dig my Garden.

13. finish'd Digging my Garden.

14. Forencon cloudy & Rain afternoon fair & warm, Sow'd Dwarf Peas, Beats & Purple Radishes.

16. Rec'd a Letter from Ju'—

Trum New York.

16. Fair & Cool. Sow'd Onions Cabbage, Carrots, parsley & some Radishes.

ishes.

17. Sow'd Lettice & pepper grass.

18. (proxing day) Rec'd a Letter from Sammy Dated 27" March.

19. uncommoning cold. a Sharp Frost Ice 1 Inch thick. B. Pearce Saild.

Saild.

20. Hazy & Cold, the Frest Still continuous. Ice 1/2 inch. a Fire in Boston 100 Buildings Burned.

22. some small flights of Snow in the morning the ross Cloudy and Chilly. Still very cold & freezing hard in the night; the day more moderate.

23. the Ground very Dry, no Rain for 4 Days.

night; the day more moderate.

23. the Ground very Dry, no Rain for 9 Days.

25. Afternoon Rain (plentiful) mederate & very Seasonable Showers: being much wanted.

26. forenoon Rsin afternoon Windy & Cold. a very Bleak air. Robert Stoddard said for Fyal & Simon Davis for West Indias.

28. Fair & Warm. Wrote a Letter this day to Sammy & inclosed it to Lewis Deblois at Providence to forward to Boston & Nova Scotia.

30. it now appears like Spring which it has very Seldom done in this month. May 1, 1787. S a. m. a Thunder shower, after that thick Hazey till 5 p. m. the Wind Shifted to N. W. & N. E. May. 2. Election day. J. Collins Esq. Gov.

May. 2. Election day. J. Collins Esq. Gov.

3. Fair & Warm very pleasant, Rec'd a Letter from Mr. Chinn Dated at Claverack April 23, 1757.

5. planted Pole & Bush Beana & Sowd some cabbage Seed.

6. Moderate in the Evening some Thunder & Lightning & plenty of Rain.

8. Warm. Jere. Clark, Capt of the Indiaman & his company return'd.

9. My Son Billy agreed to go to Europe in Mr. Gibba' Brig.
(Bot H a Cord of Wood 7-10& 6p.)

10. a (Strong Gale) Rain in abundance, forwarded a Letter to Mr. Chinn dated 8 inst under Cover to Murray & Co. Dark & thick clouds & some

Small Rain very chilly.
12. a plenty of Rain in heavy show-

ers.
18. Park cloudy, Rainy & a thick air.
15. Morning cloudy afternoon Fair.
My Son Bilty saild this Day at 10 a. m
in the Brig. Little John for Copenhagen
in Denmark.

in Denmark.

16. a thick Haze in the morning afternoon Fair. a Cool air.

17. Thick Fogg, most of the Day Damp and disagreeable. Damp and

greatic Morning & Evening Hazy. Noon, pretty pleasant, planted corn in

the yard.

19. Planted Cucumbers, Squashes (Long Neck) & Lettice. Rec. a Letter from my Daughter Polly of 2nd April.

20. B. Sayer arrived from Cape

20. B. Sayer arrived from Cape Francois.
21. Exchanged 9S lbs. Flour for 7 lbs Tea with Fdward Dillingham. T. Dennis arrived from Jamacia.
25. Still cool. Mr. Chinns' News paper discontinued from this time.
27. the air very Cool. Gen. Varnum returned from York.
28. Wrote to Sammy of this Date by capt. Stanton. via St. Johns.
30. Mr. Ellery's son apply for part of the Furniture of the Commissioner's office.

office.

31. More Moderate.—Wrote to Mr.
Chinn (dated 30th) about the above ap-plication of Mr. Ellery.
June 1, 1787. Bot. ½ cord of Wood 8 (of Langley).

2. the air very cool more like March

than June. a very Cold air nearly like Feb-

nary.

4. Uncommonly cold (Haydon Saild the 3rd of this mo.)

9. the first warm day this month.

11. Set out 45 Cabbage plants

15. Warm at Noon & Evening

16. Some thunder & Lightning after-

4. Very pleasant ail day.

5. Went to the Quakers' meeting to hear a Philadelphian Preach.

6. A very warm cay.

7. Very warm planted 2 dble. Rows Write Bush Beans.

8. Aaroa Sheffleid arrived from Copenhagen.

9. Thunder in the morning & some Showers, the rest cloudy & a thick air in the morning Rain & come Thunder.

11. Jona Remmgton Died.

12. Bot ½ Cord of Nyat 7 6.

13. T. Goddard went to Dartmouth for his health.

16. Some Thunder & Lightning afternoon.

16. Some Thunder & Lightang arternoon.

18. Mrs. McWhorter — a Visit — unusually Cool for the Scason. J. Manly came from N. York Sick. Mrs. Asherton Died.

21. pretty Warm. John Manley Died of a Fever he Brot. from New York.

22. Thunder and Lightning but no Rain. S. Goddard returned from Dartmouth.

mouth.
21. a thick sultry air.
25. Dog Days begin
26. Warm & fatr a Clear air.
28. Chiefly cloudy, John James went
in a Sleep for Baltimore.
30. Went to the Commissioners office
with Mr. Flint to look at some papers.
J. Andrews came from Neva Scotis, no

tetters.
August 10, 1787 Moroing Poggy after noon a Shower of Rain & some Thunder, the French ship Trois Amis Cornem, Saild for Bourdeaux. Rec. a Letter from my Daughter Becky dated and lobe less.

nem. Said for Bourdeaux.

Letter from my Daughter Becky dated
9" July last.

13. Very unpleasant
15. At night very high Winds with
Lightning & a little Raim. Wrote to
Katy & Beeky by Mrs. Stanton.

16. The air something cool.

21. Cleudy & Damp & of night a
ptenty of Rsin. Morning Rainy, afternoon lizzy. rather Cool, & at night a
Gale of Winds, a vessel from the Eastward lost in coming into Newport Harbour. Reed. Letters by Mr. Miller
from Polly & Sammy.

22. a Thick and hot Air.

24. The Air Somewhat Damp. Bet
2 cheeses from Thurston.

25. Damper Still & looks Greasy.

27. Morning a little Rain, afternoon
Fair. Wrote to Sammy & Polly of this
Date care of Mr. Miller

28. Bot, ½ a Cord of Walnut Wood
of P. Wanton for S.

29. Rain from midulght till noon in
moderate Show. Capt. Charles Wickham Died.

30. the air Something Damp, Reed.

moderate show. Capture has Died.

30. the air Something Damp, Reed.
a Letter from Katy Dated 3d August
via New York.
September 1, 1787, thin clouds & a moist

Cloudy and something cool.

Z. Cloudy and sometiming cool.
5. Rain from 9 am. to 4 p.m. with
Intervals of Suspension, a wet commencement at Providence. Capl. Wm.
Howland saild for Irvinam in Topham
6 Co. Periode. & Co. Brig.

& Went to the Funeral of Job Goddard's Child who Died the 6th of this month, wrote a Short Letter of this Date to my Daughter Katy by Mr.

Date to my Daughter May by Miller 10. Exchange Tea at 2-6 per lb for 1 Gall oil at 3 with H. Goddard 11. Warm till noon then a little alteration of air, paid Sharper 2-11 for carrying on Sawing & Splitting Part of the ½ cord of Wood lot of P. Wanton 28 plt

25 uit.
14. Fair
15. Rain
16. Mr. Hayley, Ship (Smith Master) Sailed for Ireland.

(to be continued)

### QUERIES.

10103. BROWN—Whom did Samuel Brown marry? He had a son Leonard born —,1815. Samuel died May 22,1825. I think there were other children, among them an Almira.—G. W. E.

10104. COGGESHALL—What is the ancestry of Joshua Coggeshall who married Mary —? They had a daughter Mary who married Samuel Allen. She died Mar. 17, 176S. Can anyone give her birth date? What was her mother's maiden name?—S.

10105, ALLEN-Who were the parents of Samuel Allen who married Jan. 16, 1745, Mary Coggeshall, daughter of Joshua and Mary Copges-\_E, D, H.

10106. TAGGART—Mary C. Taggart, born Feb. S, 1764, d. May 19, 1830, married Jan. 21, 1780, Joseph Allen, son of Samuel and Mary (Cuggeshall) Allen, mentioned in above query. Can anyone tell me who her parents were? Did she have any children?—E. D. H.

10107. Can anyone give the Christian names of the following Captains?
Brig America, Capt. — Daggett 1824
Ship Amethyst, Capt. — Buraley, 1828
Brig Franklin, Capt. — Morrell, 1829
Brig George, Capt. — Skolfield, 1830
Ship William & John,
Capt. — Jordan, 1832
Ship Marathon, Capt. — Johnson, 1848
Bark Aura, Capt. — Crosby, 1853
Ship Coliola, Capt. — Gerry, 1854
—W. E. T.

### To Aid the farmer

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Ag-riculture has named Miss Agnes Dex-ter, of Charlottesville, Va., who has taught agriculture in the Northeast-ern States, to encourage in Rhode Island the production of cottage cheese on farms and also to stimulate its use in homes.

4. Uncommonly celd (Haydon Saild the 3rd of this mo.)

9. the first warm day this month.

11. Set out 45 Cabbage plants

15. Warm at Noon & Evening

16. Some founder & Lightning aftermoon.

17. Warm. (N. B. Tib. 2 Kittens)
Wrote to Sammy, Ksty, Becky, & Polly of this Date care of Mr. Miller who went with Capt. Stanton to St. Johns & Saild the 18th

18. planted 7 Grains of Corn in the yard, came up 2 July 1787.

19. Warm (Set out 18 plants) (our own)

21. Cloudy and Foggy. (Whitewashed the House) Reed a Letter from my Daughter Katy dated May 21, 1787

22. Mr. Gibbs's Ship (Rathburn) arrived, from L. Orient in France.

23. Mr. Gibbs's Ship (Rathburn) arrived, from L. Orient in France.

25. in the marining thander & heavy Showers of K.in. after which ever its use in homes.
Miss Edith Roberts, formerly State

largely wasted or fed to animals, and its extended use is expected to save a large amount of meat which can be arrived, from L. Orient in France.

25 in the morning Thander & heavy Showers of Rein, after which very high Winds, uncommonly heavy Gales all day, which that the Gardens very much, in the evening set out 108 Cabbage plants.

28. Capt. B. Sayer Saild for Cape Franceis.

30. Set out 50 Cabbage Plants
July 1, 1787. Something Cool.

2. hepinning Rain remainder Foggy.

Damp & Disagreeable.

3. Warm at Noon & Evening Some Distant Thunder.

### Instructions to Housekeepers

Regarding Sterage of Flours and Meals in Warm Weather

Bet weather frequently preduces spoilage in certain flours and meals if they are not properly cared for, espe-cially those which contain a high percially those which contain a high per-centage of fats, moisture or the nuter contings of the grain. To prevent such losses, particularly at this time when bread stuffs are so essential to the Allies and ourselves, the following directions for the storing of these flours and meals are given:

1. Buy in small quantities.

2. See that flours and meals are in gread condition when purphased.

2. See that flours and meals are in good condition when purchased.

3. Keep in a cool place. (a) Use tins or covered Jurs for containers, scalded and perfectly dried.

(b) It is well to use two covered containers alternately, always putting fresh purchases in a clean container, and never mixing the residue from the previous purchase with the fresh purchase.

4. Sterilize before putting away by placing in shallow pans (or clean cotton containers) in an oven and heating slowly, being careful not to born, or even brown. The flour or ment must be in thin layers and stirred frequently so that every part may be equally heated. After cooling, place in clean covered containers. in clean covered containers.

Judge Hugh B. Baker gave an interesting talk in the council chamber of the City Hall on Thursday evening to a number of the men who will be sent from Newport in the next draft for the National Army. His talk was mainly along the lines of the finances of the men in the service, treating of the allownness that may be made for the supwort of their families, and also of the feature of war insurance which must be taken out within four months after mustering in if it is to be taken out at

The annual session of the Grand Council of Rhode Island, Royal Areanum, was held in Providence this week, when Adolphus C, Knowles of Conanicut Council, Jamestown, was elected Grand Regent for the ensuing year. John P. Peckham of this city was reelected treasurer, Thomas B. Tanner Grand Chaplain, and Horace S. Brown Grand Trustee. Colonel Andrew K. McMahon of this city was re-appointed to the committee on laws.

Herbert E. Nason returned to Fall River without requisition papers on Tuesday and pleaded not guilty to a charge of manslaughter, being released in \$5000 bail. The charge against him in the District Court of being a fugitive from justice in Massachusetts has been withdrawn, and the charge of operating a motor vehicle while under influence of liquor has been continued for hear-

By the will of Mrs. George E. Cole of Providence \$5000 is left to the Newport Hospital for the establishment of a free bed. William A. Peckham of Newport is given a part interest in a large block in Pawtucket, and a valuable horse is left to John Spooner of Middletown, together with a sum of money for its sup-

The public schools of the State will hald appropriate exercises in honor of Rhode Island Independence Day on Friday, May 3rd, as the anniversary (alls on Saturday this year. Suggestive programmes have been distributed to the schools from the office of State Commissioner Walter E. Ranger.

The F. David Company of Newport has been incorporated at the office of the Secretary of State in Providence, the incorporators being Fischel David, Israel J. Josephson, and William H Elgar, all of Newport.

Rhode Island Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., went to Taunton on Friday evening to pay a fraternal visit to Sabbatia Lodge of that city. The degree team of the Rhode Island Lodge was invited to work the second degree.

Mr. Oliver Perry Clarke, who died in East Greenwich last week, was a member of Newport Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, and was well known in

### Cleaning Gilt Frames.

Gilt frames may be clouned by wash ing them with a small sponge moist-ened with oil of turpentine, the sponge being only sufficient wet to take off the marks. The gilding should not be wiped off, but left to dry without wip-ing. Varnishing with the best copal varnish is advised for gilt frames, as they can then be washed off carefully with a sponge.

"Meet me at Barney's."

NEW **VICTOR** RECORDS **FOR APRIL** 

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE

# Spring Rugs

Here's where we are strong. \$25,000 worth of the Finest I'abrics woven, and priced at less than New York and Boston advertised Special Sale prices in last Sunday's papers How?

We may live in the country, but our eye teeth are cut, and there's a wisdom tooth or two where they ought to be. We saw a season or two ahead and were fortunate enough to flad the money to back our judgment.

9x12 Tapestry Rugs 9x12 Axminster Rugs 9x12 Wilton Rugs

Other sizes in Proportion-Can you beat it?

### TITUS'

The Lowest Priced Furniture Store in Town

225=229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

# SIMON KOSCHNY'S SUNS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway

\$20.25

\$31.50

\$45.00

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Watter Baker Chocolate Coverling

IFOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

Promptly Attended to. CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All Hoods are Pure Absolutel)

We have just received a full line of

# Grass and Garden

SEEDS

Of all kinds for Season of 1918 All new stock

HAY, STRAW, GRAIN and POULTRY

# Mackenzie & Winslow

[INCORPORATD]

Marsh and Third Sts. 162 Broadway Newport.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, & 1, April 1st, 1915. Estate of Margaretta W. Ferkins DITH P. ROCKHILL, Executrix of the last will and testament of Margaretta W. Perkins, late of Litchteal, in the District of Litchteal, State of Connecticut, which will was proved and allowed by the Court of Probate within and for said county of Litchteal, presents a copy of said last will and testament and of the Probate thereof, under the seal of said Court of Probate, and in writing requests that the same be filed and recorded in the Probate thereof, under the seal of said Court of Probate, and in writing requests that the same be filed and recorded in the registry of this Court, according to law, and that letters testamentary be granted thereon; said deceased leaving estate in the State of Rhode Island and in said Town of New Shoreham, whereon said will may operate: and said copies and request are received and referred to the 6th day of May, 1918, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room in said New Shoreham for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published, for four-teen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

State of Rhode Island and Providence

4.6.3w Clerk.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Probate Court of the City of Newport. At a session of said Court holden at Newport, in and for said City of Newport on the eighteenth day of March in tha year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen at ten o'clock in the foreneen.

year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen at ten o'clock in the foreneon.

ON THE PETITION of Myron F. Sprague of said Newport, in said State, raying that his name may be changed to that of Myron F. Westcott, it appears that his name may be changed to that of Myron F. Westcott, it appears the that the resears given therefor are sufficient, and consistent with the public interest, and being saidsfactory to the Court, and no objection being made be changed as DECRETO the first said no because the said that he changed as DECRETO to the said that be such name be shall be replied by such name he shall be resulted to all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities he would have been subject to had his name not been charged and that he give public notice of said charge by publishing this decree once in could work for three size cessive weeks, in the Newport Myroury, a lewisper published it said Newport and make return to this Court unfor eath that such retired to be seen as the seen and that he six public notice of said charge by publishing this decree once in could work for three size cessive weeks, in the Newport Myroury, and make return to this Court unfor eath that such retired to be been subject that such retired to be seen as the court.

Entered as derive by some of the Court. DUNCAN A HAZARD, Clerk

A true copy, Mucon DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Citrk. Newport, March 23rd, 1913.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

THE UNDERSTONED bereby gives notice that she has been uppointed by the tro-bate Caurt of the City of Neupont, Administrator of the estate of H. LOUISE LITTLEFFELD, otherwise known as Harriet Littlefield, into of anti Newport, decased, and has given bend according to law.

All persons having clother against said catate are berely notified to file the same in the office of the cierx of and court within six months from the date of the first advertisement bereaf.

ROSE L SHEFFIELD.

ROSE I. SHEFFIELD.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, | April 10th 1918.

Estate of Mary T. Austin Estate of Mary T. Austin

AMORY AUSTIN, Guardian of the person
and estate of Mary T. Austin, of full age,
of said Newport, presents his twenty-third
annual account with the estate of his said
ward for allowance; and the same is received
and reterred to the twenty-inith siay of
April lostant at ten o'clock A. M., at the Prointe Court Room to and Newport, for comsideration; and it by o'dered that notice
thereof to published for fourteen days, once
a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
4-13-3w Clerk.

### STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Newport, Sc.

Newport, March 16, A. D. 1915.

WHEREAS, Margaret Irene Donovan of the city of Newport, in said County and State, has filed in this office her petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Margarete Irene Donovan and James J. Donovan, now in parts to the said Margaret Irene Donovan unknown, on which said petition an order of notice has been ented.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given to the said James J. Doonvan of the pendency of said petition and that he shall appear, if he shall see it, at the Superior Court to be holden at the Court House in Newport, within and for the Courty of Newport, on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1918, then and there to respond to said petition.

SYDNEY D. HARVEY, Clerk

SYDNEY D. HARVEY, Clerk

ABMINISTRATION NOTICE

New Shorelann, R. 1., March 30, 1915.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Frecator of the last will and testament of MALVINA A. MILLIKIN, alias Amanda M. Millikin, alias of the Town of New Shoreham, deceased, which will have been admited to probate by the Probate Cours of the Town of New Shoreham, hereby gives notice that he has accepted said trust and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the late of the first advertisement hereof.

AMBROSE W. ROSE, 3-31-3w FARCOLOR.

### SPRING SHOES

ibis sea-on's -tyles in fordwear, for men, women and children are now here.

### STYLISH, DEPENDABLE SHOES

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SHOES AND OX FORDS IN THE NEW DARK TAN SHADES

full line of MILITARY FOOTWEAR BOY SCOUT SHOES

\$2.50 \$3.50 a pair BLACK or TAN

The T. Munford Scabury Co. 214 Thames Street.

### Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND - PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, So. Bheriff's Office Newport, R. L. December 1st, A. D. 1917.

Newport, Sq. Sheaffer Jiffler Newport and Interest St. December 1st. A. D. 1917.

BY VIRTOE and in pursuance of an Execution number 25st leaved out of the Superlor Court of Ilhods lained within and for the County of Newport on the 79th day of October, A. D. 1917, and returnable to the said Court April 29h, A. D. 1918, upon a Judgment readered by said Court on the eleventh day of October, A. D. 1917, in favor of Jane Leonard and Andre Van Camp, co-partners doing businers as Jane and Andre Van Camp, co-partners doing businers as Jane and Andre, in the City, County and State of New York, who said as trustee for their Assignee, B. L. Brady Company of the City, County and State of New York, plaintiffs, and against J. C. Mallerg, allas Jane Doe, of Newport aforessid defendant, i have this day at 30 minutes past 19 o'clock A. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, this and interest which the said defendant, J. C. Mallerg allas Jane Doe, Jand ou the 16th day of July, A. D. 1917, at 18 minutes past 20 clock P. M. (the libre of the attachment on the original with in and to a certain tot, or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, ellusted in said City of Newport, in the State of Ilhody Island and Providence Plantations, and Lounder and described as follows:—A certain to of land and the buildings and improvements thereupon, ellusted in the City of Newport and bounded and described as follows:—A certain to of land and the buildings and improvements thereon situated in the City of Newport and bounded and described as follows:—A certain to of land and the buildings and improvements thereon situated in the City of Newport and bounded and described as follows:—Northwesterly on land formerly of Arbourded and described as follows:—Northwesterly on land formerly of Thomas Coppesiall, be all of the reld measurements more or leaved to the county of the most ended to the late of the late of the county of the order were the county of the order where the county of the order was considered and county

Notice is hereby given that I will tell the raid attached and levied on real estate in Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Nowport is raid County of Nowport in raid County of Nowport in the file age of March, A. H. 1818, at 11 o'r bork, A. M. for the sails facility of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suffiny own fees, and all confingent expenses if sufficient.

FRANK P. RING.

FRANIC P. KING, Deputy Bheria. 2-9-4w

Newport, R.I., March 7, A.D. 1918, For good and sufficient cause, the above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to the 28th day of March, A. D. 1918, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the same place above named

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to the 11th day of April, A.D. 1918, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the sams place above named. FRANK P. KING, Definty Sheriff.

Newport, R. I., March 28, A.D. 1918.

For good and sufficient cause the

Newport, R. L. April 11, A.D.1918.
For good and sufficient cause the above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the same place above named.
FRANK P. KING.

Deputy Sheriff.

### Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, Sc. Sheriff's Office. Newport, R. I., December 1rd. A. D. 1917.

Newport, Sc. Sheriff's Office.

Newport, R. L., December and A. D. 1917.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution number 2302 issued out of the Superior Court of thode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1917, and returnable to the said Court May 28th. A. D. 1918, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 18th day of March A. D. 1917, in favor of Distoil Court of the 18th day of March A. D. 1917, in favor of Distoil Court of the 18th day of March A. D. 1917, in favor of Distoil Court of the 18th day of March A. D. 1917, in favor of Distoil Court of the Commandation for the 18th day of March Corporation founds from the County of Newport, defendant and the County of Newport, defendant on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, Mrs. I. C. Mallery of Newport, in the County of Newport, do find the large with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said Cury of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Ithoda Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: Northwesterly on Kny Street; Northwasterly on Kny Street; Northwasterly on Kny Street; Northwasterly on Island County of Newport In Southeasterly on land of Pay and Land Of the heirs of Daniel T. Swinburne Easterly on Said Swinburne Easterly of Theodo Pay and Land formerly of Theodo

merly of Thomas Coggeshall, be at a the said measurements more or less of however otherwise the same may be bounded and described, AND Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said levied on real estate at E. Public Auction to the child in the Sheriffer of the said city of Newport in said factor. It is a supported to the last of the satisfaction of said exemution debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all continues expenses, if sufficient FRANK F. KING.

2-9-fw Deputy Sheriff

Newport, R.J., March 7, A.D.1918. For good and sufficient cause, the above advertised sale is hereby 20journed to the 28th day of March A. D. 1918, at 12 o'clock nuot. 25 the same place above named

FRANK P. KING. Beputy Sheriff.

Newport, R. L. March 28, A.D 1915. For good and sufficient cause the above advertised sale is hereby 25 journed to the 11th day of April, AR 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at the 5120 place above named.

FRANK P. KING. Deguty Sherif.

Newport, R. I., April 11, A.D.1915.
For good and sufficient cause the above advertised sale is hereby abjourned to the 2nd day of May. A. F. 1918, at 12 o'clock noon at the sare place above named.
FRANK P. KING.
Beaute Shelif-Beputy Sheris.

Still Good.

"No men can not with effect that to not not in concert; no not set in concert; no not set that in concert who do not not set to the document." in concert who do not set will disconnect who do not set will disconnect who do not set will be a disconnect to not be a set will be a set wil dence; no men can act with a second

who are not bound together by em-mon opinions, common affection for common interests."-Burke.